



# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

to study and report on the question  
of  
establishing uniform standards  
in respect of  
education and regulation  
of  
practice of Vaidyas, Hakims and Homœopaths

Price Rs. 1 As. 10 or 2 sh. 6d.

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS,  
NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1956

## PART II

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**Report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to study and report on the question of establishing uniform standards in respect of education and regulation of practice of Vaidyas, Hakims and Homeopaths**

**CHAPTER I  
INTRODUCTION**

As desired by the Executive Committee of the Health Council, an interim report was submitted on 16th January 1956 to the Government of India, dealing with the recommendations pertaining to the regulation of practice.

To survey the existing facilities for teaching in Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic systems of medicine, the Committee inspected various medical institutions, both teaching and non-teaching belonging to Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic systems of medicine at various places.

In the meanwhile the Ministry of Travancore-Cochin resigned and consequently Shri A. A. Rahim, the Health Minister of that State ceased to be the member of the Committee. Shri Rahim took keen interest in the work of the Committee. The Committee continued its work with the remaining four Ministers as members.

**SURVEY OF THE EXISTING FACILITIES IN TEACHING**

The Committee visited the following places (*vide Appendix I*) and inspected the various institutions of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic Systems of medicine (*vide Appendix II*). The Committee also interviewed several practitioners of these systems and acquainted itself with the views of the representatives (*vide Appendix III*).

The Committee received and considered the replies to the questionnaire and memoranda submitted by various individuals and institutions (*vide Appendix V and VI*).

All the members of the Committee were not able to visit all the places at a time due to their other engagements.

Names of places	Institutions		
	Ayurvedic	Unani	Homeopathic
1. Jamnagar . . . . .	*	..	..
2. Hyderabad . . . . .	*	*	..
3. Madras . . . . .	*	*	..
4. Calcutta . . . . .	*	..	*
5. Banaras . . . . .	*	..	*
6. Lucknow . . . . .	*	*	..
7. Hardwar . . . . .	*	..	..
8. Bombay . . . . .	*	..	..
9. Jaipur . . . . .	*	*	..
10. Aligarh . . . . .	*	*	*
11. Delhi . . . . .	*	*	..
12. Nagpur . . . . .	*	..	..

Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are being taught in the same institution at Madras, Jaipur and Delhi. At other places the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are being taught in different institutions. In a majority of institutions the medical cases were treated by Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine. The surgical work however was done entirely by modern medical men.

It is apparent from the comparative statement of syllabus (*vide* Appendix IV) that there are vast differences as regards the course and subjects to be taught and also as regards the number of students admitted and the number of beds available per student, laboratory facilities etc., in the various institutions.



## CHAPTER II

### THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

(For Ayurvedic & Unani Systems of Medicine)

The basic considerations which have guided us in recommending these courses of instruction are:

1. To cover all the subjects comprising the Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine.
2. To correlate them with the fundamental aspects of modern medicine.
3. To infuse scientific spirit amongst the students so that Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine may progress and develop.
4. To impart knowledge of the classical languages in which the classical books on Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine are written.
5. To train more medical men and women so that they may help in giving the urgently needed efficient medical relief to the country.
6. A five and a half years' course of study inclusive of one year's Internship is recommended. It is felt that this period is essential for imparting knowledge of basic sciences such as Anatomy, Physiology and subsequently of clinical subjects. This would place these graduates on par with the graduates in modern medicine. In our opinion this is very essential. A shorter course of Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine is likely to place them in an inferior status. We are of the view that all members of the medical profession, whether they practise modern medicine, Ayurvedic, Unani, or any other system in the country should enjoy an equal status.
7. We have prescribed the same qualification for admission to the course of instruction in Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine as that for training in modern medicine, namely Intermediate Science Examination with the subjects of Physics, Chemistry and Biology or higher Secondary Examination. This will enable the students to possess the necessary scientific background for training in Ayurvedic and Unani systems. It will help to maintain the uniformity of standards in instruction in different systems of medicine and will also contribute to their advancement.
8. We are of the opinion that the minimum age of the candidate on admission should be 17 years.

### 9 (A) SYLLABUS IN AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE:

*Degree Course* Duration— $4\frac{1}{2}$  years plus one year's Internship  
Total  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years

#### Standard of Admission

(a) Intermediate Science Examination comprising the subjects of Physics, Biology and Chemistry (including Organic Chemistry).

NOTE (1).—In the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination such student must have taken Sanskrit as Second Language or he should have passed Sanskrit Prathama; otherwise he will have to pass an Entrance Test in Sanskrit.

#### OR

(b) Higher Secondary Examination when introduced.

NOTE (2).—If the Higher Secondary Examination is introduced it will be considered a qualifying examination for admission. However, a pre-medical course will have to be introduced in the colleges comprising the subjects of Physics, Biology and Chemistry (including Organic Chemistry).

The entire period of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years is divided as follows:—

#### I. Pre-Clinical Course (Duration $1\frac{1}{2}$ years)

Ayurveda	No. of lectures	Modern Medicine	No. of lectures
1. Introductory lectures to Ayurveda . . . . .	12	..	..
2. Padarth Vignan (including Darshanas pertaining to Ayurveda) . . . . .	75	..	..
3. Sharira Rachana Vignan . . . . .	100	Anatomy with Embryology. Dissection of one human body	100
4. Doshdhatumal Vignan . . . . .	100	Physiology with Bio-Chemistry and Bio-physics	100
5. Dravyaguna Vignan with Pranijanya drugs . . . . .	250		
(i) Principles of Dravyaguna Shastra. (ii) Bhaishajya Kalpana (iii) Botany (Identification of Medicinal plants.)			
6. Sanskrit . . . . .	100		
	637	Total No. of lectures 637 plus $200=837$	200

NOTE.—(1) In the first three months instruction in Sharir Rachana, Dosh-Dhatu and Mala Vignan etc. must be given according to the classical teachings of Ayurveda only. Thereafter, these subjects should be taught on Ayurvedic as well as modern lines concurrently. Special stress should be laid on the teachings of basic principles, Philosophy and History of Ayurveda.

It is suggested that, during this period, lectures should be divided as follows :—

(a) Sanskrit . . . . .	40
(b) Padarthvignan . . . . .	40
(c) Sharir Rachana Vignan . . . . .	30
(d) Dosh-Dhatu Mala Vignan . . . . .	30
(e) Introduction to Ayurveda . . . . .	12

The remaining lectures in the subjects (a) to (d) may be distributed over the remaining 15 months along with the other subjects as given in the statement above.

(2) In addition, three hours a day must be allotted for practical work.

*II. First Clinical Course (Duration 1½ years)*

Ayurveda	No. of lectures	Modern Medicine	No. of lectures
1. Swasthavrata . . .	50	Hygiene and Public Health (including preventive and Social medicine).	50
2. Dravyagunashastra (remaining portion).	150	Pharmacology (therapeutics) .	100
3. Visha Vignan, including Vyavhar Ayurveda and Samkramaka Rogas . .	50	Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence and Infectious diseases.	50
4. Shalya-Shalakya . . .	75	Principles of Modern surgery (including Radiology, Anaesthesia and Physiotherapy).	75
5. Ayurveda Vikrati Vignan .	50	Pathology plus Bacteriology .	50
6. Kayachikitsa (Nidan-Rasayan Vijnakan and Panchakarma) and Manovignan	200		
	575	TOTAL—900	325

*III. Second Clinical Course (Duration 1½ years)*

Ayurveda	No. of lectures	Modern Medicine	No. of lectures
1. Kayachikitsa (remaining portion).	200	Modern Medicine including mental diseases.	100
2. Shalya-Shalakya (remaining portion).	75	Surgery including diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.	125
3. Prasutitantra-Striropa and Balaroga.	100	Midwifery, Gynaecology & Paediatrics (including surgical aspects).	100
4. History of Medicine . . .	25		
	400	Total—725 lectures	325

*IV. Clinical Practice (Including Out-Patient Department)*

(9 Terms : Each term of 3 months duration.)

1. Kayachikitsa including twakaroga.	3 terms	Modern medicine including skin diseases.	1 term
2. Shalyashalakya . . .	1 term	Surgery including diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Teeth and Venereal diseases.	2 terms
3. Prasutitantra.		Midwifery . . . (They must attend 10 labour cases).	1 term
4. Balaroga and Sankramaka Rogas.		Diseases of Children and Infectious diseases.	1 term

*V. Bed Strength*

The hospital should have the following bed-strength according to the number of students.

For 50 new entrants there should be a hospital of 250 beds and in the hospital a student who is working in the Medical or Surgical wards should be in charge of 5 beds.

The 250 beds in the hospital may be divided as follows:—

Ayurveda	Modern	
Medicine : Kayachikitsa	75 Modern Medicine . . .	25
Surgery : Shalyashalak	25 Modern Surgery . . .	75 (including 20 beds for the diseases of the Eye).
Midwifery . . .	50 Beds, out of which 30 may be allotted for Midwifery and Gynaecology and 20 for diseases of children.	



VI. There should be the same teacher for each subject, for both Ayurvedic and Modern subjects, as far as possible.  
 VII. The degree to be awarded to these Graduates should be termed as 'G.A.M.S.' (Graduates of the Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery).

### EXAMINATION IN THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

I. First professional Examination at the end of Pre-Clinical Course.

II. Second Professional Examination at the end of First Clinical Course.

III. Third or Final professional Examination at the end of Second clinical course.

Ayurveda	Modern	Ayurveda	Modern	Ayurveda	Modern	Ayurveda	Modern
1. Padarth Vignan (including Darshanas Pertaining to Ayurveda).		1. Swasthavrata	Hygiene & Public Health.	1. Kayachikitsa	Modern including diseases.	Medicine mental	
2. Sharira Rachana Vignan	Anatomy with Embriology.	2. Dravyagun-ashatra.	Pharmacology & therapeutics.	2. Shalya-Shalakya	Surgery including diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat.		
3. Doshadhatumala-Vignan	Physiology with Bio-Chemistry and Bio-physics.	3. Visha Vignan.	Toxicology & Medical Jurisprudence & infectious diseases.	3. Prasutitantra-Striropa & Balaroga.	Midwifery, Gynaecology and Pediatrics.		
4. Sanskrit (Grammar & Literature)		4. Virkrati Vignan.	Pathology & Bacteriology.				

### (B) SYLLABUS IN UNANI SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

*Degree Course :* Duration 4½ years plus one year for internship; Total—5½ years.

*Standard of Admission.—* (a) Intermediate Science Examination comprising the subjects of Physics, Biology and Chemistry (including Organic Chemistry.)

*Note.—* In the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination such students must have taken Arabic or Persian as Second language, or should have passed Munsifi or Moulvi Examination. Otherwise he will have to pass an Entrance Test in Arabic or Persian

or

(b) Higher Secondary examination when introduced.

*Note.—* If the Higher Secondary Examination is introduced it will be considered a qualifying examination for admission. However, a Pre-medical course will have to be introduced in the colleges comprising the subjects of Physics, Biology and Chemistry (including Organic Chemistry).

The entire period of 5½ years divided as follows—

### I. PRE-CLINICAL COURSE (Duration 1½ years)

Unani	No. of lectures	Modern Medicine	No. of lectures
1. Introductory lectures in Unani system . . . . .	12	..	..
2. Adwia (Materia Medica) . . . . .	250	..	..
3. Tashreeh (Anatomy) . . . . .	100	Anatomy with Embriology—Dissection of one human body.	100
4. Kulleyat (Principles of Unani systems of Medicine) . . . . .	75	..	..
5. Manafoul Aza (Physiology) . . . . .	100	Physiology	100
6. Arabic (Grammar & Literature) . . . . .	100	..	..
	<u>637</u>	Total numbers—837	<u>200</u>

**Note.—** In the first three months instruction in principles of Unani system of medicine, Anatomy (Unani) Physiology (Unani), must be given according to the classical teachings of Unani only. Thereafter these subjects should be taught Unani as well as on modern lines concurrently. Special stress should be laid on the teachings of basic principles, Philosophy and History of Unani system of medicine.

It is suggested that, during this period, Lectures should be divided as follows :—

- (a) Arabic . . . . . 40 (b) Kullayat (Principles of Unani) . . . . . 40
- (c) Tasreeh (Anatomy) . . . . . 30 (d) Manafoul Aza . . . . . 30
- (e) Toaruf (Introduction to Unani) . . . . . 12

The remaining lectures in the subjects (a) to (d) and Materia Medica may be distributed over the remaining 15 months along with the other subjects as given in the statement above.

2. In addition three hours a day must be allotted for practical work.

**II. FIRST CLINICAL COURSE (Duration 1½ years)**

Unani	No. of lectures	Modern Medicine	No. of lectures
1. Advia Mufreda & Murakkab (Materia Medica) (Unani) (remaining portion).	150	Pharmacology (Therapeutics)	100
2. Hifzan Sehat (personal & public Health)	50	Hygiene and public Health (including Preventive and Social Medicine).	50
3. Ilmul Samoom & Tibbi Qanooni (Toxicology and Jurisprudence) (unani).	50	Toxicology and medical Jurisprudence & Infectious diseases.	50
4. Ilmul Jarahat (surgery)	75	Principles of modern Surgery (including Radiology, Anaesthesia and Physio-therapy).	75
5. Ilmul Amraz Ilmu-Jaraseem-Amraz Mutaddi (Pathology, Bacteriology (unani) and infectious diseases.	50	Pathology & Bacteriology	50
6. Mualljat (Medicine)	200		
	575	TOTAL 900	325
<b>III. SECOND CLINICAL COURSE (Duration 1½ years)</b>			
Unani	No. of lectures	Modern Medicine	No. of lecture
1. Mualljat (Unani Medicine) (remaining portion)	200	Modern Medicine including Mental Diseases	100
2. Ilmul Jarahat (Surgery)	75	Surgery including diseases of the Eyes, Ear, Nose & Throat	125
3. Funni Wihadat—Amraz Niswan—(Midwifery, Gynaecology)	100	Midwifery, Gynaecology & Pediatrics	100
4. Tarikh-Tib (History of Medicine)	25		
	400	TOTAL 725 Lectures	325

#### IV. CLINICAL PRACTICE (*Including out patient Deptt.*)

9 Terms : Each term of 3 months duration.

- |                               |   |   |   |         |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---------|---|
| 1. Muallijat (Unani Medicine) | • | • | • | 3 terms | Modern Medicine including skin diseases Surgery including 1 term<br>diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Teeth and<br>Venereal diseases. |
| 2. Ilmul Jarahat (Surgery)    | • | • | • | 1 term  | 2 terms   |

3. Fanni Wiladat—Amraz Niswan (Midwifery & Gynaecology) 1 term (They must attend to labour cases).

4. Amraz Arfal. (diseases of Children & Infectious diseases) 1 term

6 terms

Total 9 terms . . . . .

First Professional Examination at the end of pre-clinical course.		Second Professional Examination at the end of First Clinical course.		Third or Final professional examination at the end of second course.	
Unani	Unani	Unani	Unani	Unani	Unani

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#### *Examination in the Unani system of Medicine*

First Professional Examination at the end of pre-clinical course.

Third or Final professional examination at the end of second course.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Tashreeh (Anatomy)                                 | 1. Adwia Mufrada & Muraakkaba.                              | 1. Muallijat (medicine).  |
| 2. Kulleyat (Principles of Unani system of Medicine.) | 2. Hifza Sehat (Personal & public Health).                  | 2. Ilmul Jarahat (Surgery).   |
| 3. Manufoul Aza (Physiology)                          | Ilmul Samoon & Tibbia Qunoon. (Toxicology & Jurisprudence). | 3. Fanni Wiladat—Amraz Niswan, Amraz Arfal (Midwifery), Gynaecology & diseases of children) |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 4. Arabic<br>(Grammar & Literature).    | 5. Ilmul-Amraz-Ilmul (Pathology<br>Bacteriology) Jaraseem (Amraz<br>Infectious diseases) Mutaddi. |
| 4. Ilmul Jarahat<br>(Surgery).          | 6. Mualejet (Medicine).   |
| 4. Tarikh Tib<br>(History of Medicine). |   |

**NOTE:**—The examination will be in both Unani and Modern systems of medicine as laid down in the syllabus. There will be three Examinations.



10. The training and syllabi prescribed above should preferably be taken up by the Universities which should have separate Faculty for Ayurveda and Unani system of Medicine.

11. The recommendations regarding courses of study made above are so framed that they lay down minimum requirements for maintaining suitable standards of instruction. It would be within the discretion of individual colleges or Universities to adapt them to the conditions prevailing in their respective areas, provided the minimum standards laid down here are strictly adhered to. In the earlier stages, there may be difficulty in obtaining teachers of required qualifications. It will be open to the Colleges or Universities to utilise experienced teachers as may be available for this purpose for the time being. An attempt should, however, be made as early as possible to train the required number of teachers both for the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

It is essential that all colleges should satisfy the minimum requirements as may be laid down by the proposed Medical Council of Indian Medicine in regard to buildings, equipment and staff, which are so vital to teaching institutions. At all stages of instruction emphasis should be laid on the true spirit of Ayurvedic or Unani system of Medicine, and an attempt should be made to correlate it with the historical development, which has led to the present state of Medicine. It is our belief that medicine is one and universal, and that it has reached the present stage of development by a process of slow evolution in which a number of countries have played an active part, such as, India, China, Arabia, Greece, Egypt, Rome and others. It is hoped that Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of Medicine, which played an important part in giving medical relief to mankind in the past and present, will also make an important contribution to the development of medicine in the future. A fresh interpretation and reevaluation of the ancient knowledge in the light of modern scientific outlook is what is essential at the present moment.

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12. In order to give effect to these recommendations it would be necessary to write new text books subject-wise on different subjects, or revise those that already exist so that instructions imparted may be of the uniform standard. We recommend that State Governments and/or Universities should encourage and give active support to the authors who are qualified and willing to undertake the task of writing text books.

13. Further, we trust that Post-Graduate Institutions which are actively engaged in research will in the fullness of time be able to produce the right type of teachers to man these institutions.

14. The Committee feels that the Pharmacopeia and Dictionary of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine should be compiled so that the students and the practicing physicians might be made familiar with the various remedies and terms which were used in the past and have proved beneficial. This will also result in bringing about uniformity of preparations as well as their nomenclature and recipes, and also uniformity in the interpretation of terms.

While framing the curricula for different systems of medicine it may be emphasised that the Committee takes a wide view of medical education, in view of the fact that the Physician of tomorrow will have to perform various functions as a member of the Society—functions which make medicine not merely an art for curing disease but also as an important instrument imparting liberal education and for providing the growing demands for promoting the welfare of the Society.

15. During the course of our inquiry few existing institutions teaching indigenous systems of medicine come up to the standard which we would consider desirable for teaching of the subject. As many of them as possible may be encouraged to combine so that they might develop into one or more institutions of the standard laid down. It would perhaps be helpful for the regeneration of indigenous system of medicine that States as well as Central Governments decide to assist these institutions at least one in each State.

The existing colleges at Hyderabad, Aligarh and Delhi for teaching of Unani system of medicine should be similarly assisted.



### CHAPTER III

#### COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

1. So far as Homoeopathic education is concerned, we visited some of the institutions teaching this system of medicine. We also met a number of persons, advocating this system. We noticed that quite a number of Homoeopathic training institutions had no facilities for the treatment of in-patients.

2. We have gone through the report of Homoeopathic Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1949. We are in general agreement that a five and a half years' degree course should be introduced for this system including 4½ years course with one years' Internship. The course would be more or less on the lines suggested by the Committee which is reproduced below:

"We now come to a very important subject, namely that regarding the nature and extent of training in the science and practice of Homoeopathy. In our earlier remarks we have left no room for doubt as regards the paramount necessity of proper scientific training of all persons who desire to practise Homoeopathy as a profession.

The subject of training has to be considered from various aspects such as:

- (i) Nature of training and courses of study.
- (ii) Minimum qualifications for admission
- (iii) Duration of the Course
- (iv) Minimum age for admission
- (v) Degrees, diplomas, certificates etc., to be given to successful candidates;
- (vi) Syllabi of courses and programme of studies
- (vii) Nature and extent of the basic training in clinical and preclinical sciences and of what is known as 'Bed-side experience'
- (viii) Post-graduate training and research
- (ix) Establishment, administration and standardization of institutions for training.

Most of the above items will require careful consideration by the Central Council and the Provincial Boards if the recommendations we have made in this report are accepted by Government. As regards the more important aspects of the training we have indicated below our views and made our recommendations.

We are of the opinion that there should be a single course, namely, a University Course and the minimum qualification for admission to the course would be the same as has been laid down by the Indian Universities in respect of the regular system of medicine. That is, a candidate to be eligible for admission to the course should have passed either the Intermediate Science Examination of a recognised University or of a provincial board of Intermediate studies, with Chemistry, Physics and Biology as combinations. The College course should be of the same standard as has been laid down by the Indian Universities. The duration of the course of studies, should, in our opinion, be of five academic years. As regards age limit we hold the view that the minimum age at the time of admission should not be less than sixteen years. The two members of our committee representing the regular system of medicine think however that the age of admission should be not less than either 17 or 18 years.

The following subjects must be included in the syllabus, namely:

- (i) *Pre-clinical subjects*.—Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Bacteriology and Pathology, and
- (ii) *Clinical subjects*.—Medicine in general (which also includes preventive medicine and hygiene), surgery in general (which also includes eye, ear, nose and throat), obstetrics, Gynaecology and Medical Jurisprudence,
- (iii) Principles and philosophy of Homoeopathy (organ and chronic diseases), Homoeopathic therapeutics, repertory study.

Regarding anaesthetics and antiseptics we were given to understand that these subjects were being taught in homoeopathic colleges as part of surgical therapeutics, Toxicology was also being taught by them. They should of course be included in the courses of training."

#### *Degree Course*

##### *First Year:—*

1. Anatomy
2. Physiology
3. Homoeopathic Materia Medica
4. Pharmacology (Elementary).

##### *Second Year:—*

1. Anatomy
2. Physiology
3. Homoeopathic Materia Medica
4. Pharmacology (Elementary)
5. Principles of Homoeopathy
6. Pharmacology (including Homoeopathic pharmacy)

##### *First Examination.*

##### *Third Year:—*

1. General Pathology and Elements of Bacteriology
2. Medicine and Homoeopathic Therapeutics
3. Surgery and Homoeopathic Therapeutics
4. Organon
5. Homoeopathic Materia Medica

##### *Fourth Year:—*

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
  6. Midwifery and Gynaecology
  7. Hygiene
  8. Medical Jurisprudence
- Examination in Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence and Pathology

##### *Fifth Year:—*

- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
  7. Repertory Study and Chronic Diseases
- Final Examination at the end of the fifth year.

##### *List of Books:—*

1. Allen's Key Notes
2. Nash's Leader in Therapeutics
3. Boger's Synoptic Key
4. Johnsons' Therapeutics
5. Farrington's Clinical Materia Medica
6. Cowperthwaits' Materia Medica
7. Kent's Materia Medica

} For 1st and 2nd years.

*Organon:*

1. Boerick's Sixth Edition
2. Dudgeon's Fifth Edition
3. Wasselhaeft's Fifth Edition

*Homoeopathic Philosophy:*

1. Kent's Philosophy
2. Stuart Close—Genius of Homoeopathy
3. Robert's Principles and Art of Cure in Homoeopathy

*Repertory:*

1. Kent's Repertory
2. Boenninghaussen's Therapeutic Pocket Book with Dr. Robert's Introduction
3. Boger's Card Repertory

Homoeopathic Therapeutics.....”

3. We further recommend that no Homoeopathic College should be allowed to function without having indoor hospital beds and the ratio of students to beds should be 1 : 5. The minimum age for admission to the college should be 17 years as in the case of other systems of medicine.

4. We are of the opinion that correspondence course in Homoeopathy should not be recognised and that the degree conferred under such course should be banned.

5. All existing institutions should be upgraded so that the recommendations made by us are complied with. They must be given five years time to come up to this standard; otherwise they will have to be closed down.

6. The degree to be given to these graduates should be G.H.M.S. (Graduate of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery).

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## CHAPTER IV

### CENTRAL COUNCILS AND DIRECTORATES

1. To ensure that the educational standards of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are maintained at a uniform level is essential that a body be created at an early date similar to the Indian Medical Council which will have effective control over the maintenance of teaching standards in all the institutions. This body may be called the Central Council of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine and will be empowered to inspect Institutions regarding staff, equipment, laboratories, hospitals, methods of examination as well as courses of instruction. If as the result of inspection the proposed Council finds that a given institution is not maintaining the requisite standards it would be open to the Council to withdraw recognition of that Institution. Recognition by the Council will therefore depend on the teaching institution implementing the recommendations of the Central Council and on maintaining educational standards as prescribed.

2. A similar Council may be constituted for the Homoeopathic system of Medicine.

3. Control by the State as proposed is essential in order to keep up the standard of education at a proper level. In the absence of such control, institutions without a laboratory or a hospital proclaiming as Vidyalayas, Mahavidyalayas or Colleges issuing licences, certificates, degrees and diplomas even by Postal correspondence, have come into existence. This anomalous condition cannot be allowed to continue. The re-orientation is also hastened by the revival of loyalty to higher ideals within the medical profession and growing appreciation in the public of the value of physicians thoroughly educated.

4. As for the Councils, we propose the following composition for both Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy:

- (1) One member from each State to be nominated by the State Government;
- (2) One member from each Indian University which possesses a Faculty of Ayurveda, Unani and/or Homeopathy to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
- (3) Four members to be nominated by the Central Government.

During the first five years the President will be a person nominated by the Central Government who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government; and where he is not already a member, shall be a member of the Council in addition to the members prescribed above. After five years the representatives from the States and the Universities as stated in (1) and (2) above shall be elected; in other words, after five years, the Council will have elected members and President, subject to the provision that the Central Government shall have the power to nominate four members as

stated in (3) above. The Council shall elect from amongst its members a Vice-President and shall constitute an Executive Committee and such other committees as may be considered necessary to carry out the objectives of the Council. The President of the Council shall have the power to appoint a Secretary and other officers.

**5. Directorates.**—We further recommend that separate Directorates for (a) Ayurvedic and Unani, and (b) Homoeopathic system of Medicine should be created in the Central Ministry of Health, Government of India, and also in the States as far as possible. It will be the duty of the Director-General to organize these systems on a proper and uniform basis and to coordinate the work of these systems in the various States and generally to implement the recommendations of this Committee.



## CHAPTER V

### POST GRADUATE INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH

1. There is at present only one Post Graduate Institute of Ayurvedic Medicine at Jamnagar.

We consider it a matter of utmost importance that more facilities should be created for imparting Post-Graduate Instruction in Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine, not only to those trained in these systems but also to the Graduates of Modern medicine. Facilities should also be provided for conducting research work in these systems which, we feel sure, is bound to be very fruitful.

2. There is scope for research by modern scientific methods in regard to many remedies, which are in use in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. Many of the herbs used are required to be identified botanically. We have to ascertain their chemical composition, pharmacological and toxicological action. Finally clinical trials under controlled conditions are necessary to assess their clinical value. All this requires team work in which Ayurvedic Physicians and Unani Hakims, Botanists, Chemists, Pharmacologists and modern Physicians should participate. Facilities for such work are not easily available in the country. This is a matter to which special attention has been drawn by the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee (1954) which was set up under the chairmanship of Major-General S. L. Bhatia. We may invite reference to the following observation contained in this Committee's report:—

"..... With the setting up of research laboratories by Government Institutions, Universities and manufacturing concerns, such work becomes more possible and must be actively encouraged. Many research laboratories in other countries have taken up the intensive study of Indian Drugs and achieved remarkable results. These investigations have brought into prominence the merits qualities of certain drugs such as Holarrhena anti-dysenterica, Rauwolfia serpentina, Adhatoda vasica, etc., etc. Holarrhena (Kurchi) has come to stay as an excellent remedy in certain acute cases of dysentery. Standardised liquid extract of this drug and the preparation, Kurchi Bismuth Iodide, have come to be accepted as recognised medicines, and were largely used in the theatres of war in the near and Far-East with satisfactory results. Rauwolfia, which is a very old drug used in the Indian systems of medicine, has now come to be recognised as one of the best remedies for the treatment of hypertension."

It is a matter of great importance that suitable facilities should be created to investigate the vast stock of herbs and minerals used in the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine, in order to find out their true therapeutic value. This requires close collaboration between experts in these systems and those trained in modern methods of research. Although the Universities and manufacturing concerns should make a contribution to this effort, Government's help in this matter is indispensable.

3. Government should finance liberally research in Pharmaceuticals and drugs that are already in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. Such help could be given to Colleges, Universities and other institutions. New Research Institutes should be established for this purpose at suitable centres and activities in this field already existing in the country should be further expanded. The organization of these centres may be on the same lines as at Jamnagar.

4. In considering suitable sites for these centres Hyderabad-Deccan which possess a very fine College of Unani Medicine is suitable for the establishment of a Post Graduate Institute for Unani system of Medicine. We recommend that, to start with, a Post-Graduate and Research Centre in Unani be established there.

5. One important result of this measure will be to increase the number of teachers who are so urgently needed in various colleges. The duration of the Post-graduate course shall be two years. Every candidate should submit a thesis before qualifying for the higher examination as it is being done in Jamnagar.

6. Chairs for the study of the History of Indigenous System of Medicine may be established in the country at suitable centres.

**7. Refresher Courses.**--No facilities exist at present for the general practitioners of Ayurvedic, Unani, and Homoeopathic systems of Medicine to refresh their knowledge from time to time and keep abreast with the advances. It is therefore recommended that refresher courses in these systems should be organized in suitable teaching institutions.

The refresher courses should be so arranged that instruction is imparted in rural Hygiene, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, so that they could be of material assistance to the Medical and Public Health Department, not only in carrying medical relief to the remote areas but also in times of emergency as in epidemics.

नवायन नियन्त्रण

## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

From a perusal of the replies to Questionnaire and memorandum and the comparative statements of syllabus of the various institutions the Committee makes the following recommendations:—

1. There must be uniform standard of training.
2. (i) Two Councils should be created similar to the Indian Medical Council which will have control over the maintenance of uniform teaching standards in all the institutions: one Council shall be for Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, and the other for Homoeopathy. The Councils may be called:
  - (1) The Central Council of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, and
  - (2) The Central Council for Homoeopathic System of Medicine.

(ii) The composition of the Council may be as follows:

  - (1) One member from each State to be nominated by the State Government;
  - (2) One member from each Indian University which possesses a Faculty of Ayurvedic Unani and/or Homoeopathy, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;
  - (3) Four members to be nominated by the Central Government.

(iii) The first Council will be nominated with a nominated President.

(iv) The existing institutions should be upgraded so that they can efficiently impart education in these systems.

(v) A five and half years' course of study including one year for Internship is recommended with at least three months training in the rural areas.

(vi) Admission—Intermediate Science examination with the subjects of Physics, Chemistry and Biology or Higher Secondary examination. A good knowledge of Sanskrit and Arabic or Persian is essential for Ayurveda and Unani respectively.

(vii) Minimum age of the candidates should be 17 years.

(viii) New text books subject-wise should be written; and those already existing should be revised. The State Governments and Universities should encourage this.

(ix) The training and syllabus prescribed should be taken up by separate Faculties for Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine. It is desirable that these Faculties be affiliated to the Universities if possible.

7. The Pharmacopeia and Dictionary of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine should be compiled.

8. A five and a half years' degree course should be introduced for Homoeopathy ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  years course with one year's internship). The course for Homoeopathy would be more or less on the lines suggested by the Homoeopathy Inquiry Committee (1949).

9. All the teaching institutions should have in-door hospital beds and the ratio of students to beds should be 1:5.

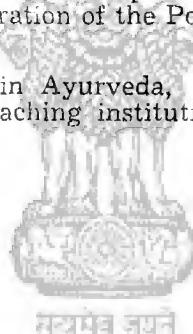
10. The degrees to be given to the graduates should be:—

- (1) "G.A.M.S."—Graduate of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.
- (2) "G.U.M.S."—Graduate of Unani Medicine and Surgery, and
- (3) "G.H.M.S."—Graduate of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.

11. Separate Directorates for (a) Ayurvedic and Unani and (b) Homoeopathic systems of Medicine should be created in the Central Ministry of Health, Government of India, and also in the States as far as possible.

12. Post-Graduate training and research facilities should be given to all the three systems at suitable places and also to Graduates of Modern medicine. The duration of the Post-Graduate course shall be of 2 years.

13. Fefresher courses in Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy should be organized in teaching institutions.



## CHAPTER VII CONCLUSION

We have observed a great diversity of opinion mainly among the protagonists of Ayurveda. One of the impediments in its progress and nation wide acceptance has been this diversity as a result of which the lay public is confused and does not know whom or what to believe. We hope and trust that our attempt will prove useful in the progress and development of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine.

We do not claim that the educational course and other recommendations made by us are perfect or incapable of improvement or that they are beyond criticism. The supreme necessity, however, is to get country-wide acceptance of some course of teaching which will inspire confidence of the State and the people and will ultimately lead to the cherished goal of giving Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicind their original place.

We would, therefore, appeal to all concerned that the course outlined here be accepted and implemented, despite what they may consider to be its shortcomings. Time may show the need for further improvement and after giving a trial to this course, say for about ten years, its utility may be reassessed and changes made to remove the defects which may be discovered. Though we are aware that healthy diversity of opinion and thought is the essence of all scientific progress, we make this appeal as we consider unanimity of opinion is a *sine qua non* for the development of Ayurvedic and Unani systems.

2. The Committee expresses its deep sense of gratitude for the hearty cooperation and cordial hospitality extended to us during our tours by the various State Governments and officers.

3. Dr. P. M. Mehta and Shri Vasudev M. Dwivedi prepared the draft questionnaire and the abstracts of the memoranda and the replies to questionnaire for our use. We record our appreciation of the work done by them.

Dr. Swift could not take part in the work of the Committee.

We express our thanks to Major-General S. L. Bhatia who helped us in the framing of the syllabus for the Ayurvedic and Unani courses.

We also wish to place on record our appreciation of the willing and hard work put in by the staff of the Committee.

(Sd) D. T. Dave.

BOMBAY;  
The 27th August 1956 }

(Sd) Mehdi Nawaz Jung.

(Sd) Shanti Lal H. Shah.

(Sd) A. D. Mukherji.



सत्यमेव जयते

## APPENDIX No I

- 4. JAMNAGAR (25-7-55).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  3. Dr. A. D. Mukherji.
  4. Shri A. A. Rahim.
  5. Dr. P. M. Mehta
  6. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**2. HYDERABAD (10-12-55).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  3. Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung.
  4. Shri A. A. Rahim.
  5. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  6. Dr. C. L. Malhotra.
  7. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**3. KOTTAYAM & TRIVENDRUM (12th & 13th Jan. 1956).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  3. Shri A. A. Rahim.
  4. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  5. Dr. C. L. Malhotra.
  6. Dr. V. M. Dwivedi.

**4. MADRAS (14-1-56).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung.
  3. Shri A. A. Rahim.
  4. Dr. A. D. Mukherji.
  5. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  6. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**5. CALCUTTA (17-6-1956).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  3. Dr. A. D. Mukherji.
  4. Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung.
  5. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  6. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**6. BANARAS (18th & 19th June 1956).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  3. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  4. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**7. LUCKNOW (20-6-1956).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.

**2. Shri Shantilal Shah.**

**3. Dr. P. M. Mehta.**

**4. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.**

**8. HARDWAR (21-6-56).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  3. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  4. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**9. BOMBAY (24-6-56).**

  1. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  2. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  3. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**(10-8-56)**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri S. H. Shah.
  3. Dr. A. D. Mukherji.
  4. Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung.
  5. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  6. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**10. JAIPUR (5-8-56).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  3. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  4. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**11. ALIGARH (6-8-56).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  3. Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung.
  4. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  5. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**12. DELHI (7-8-56).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  3. Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung.
  4. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  5. Dr. C. L. Malhotra.
  6. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

**13. NAGPUR (8-8-56).**

  1. Shri D. T. Dave.
  2. Shri Shantilal Shah.
  3. Dr. P. M. Mehta.
  4. Shri V. M. Dwivedi.

## APPENDIX NO. II

List of The Institutions Visited by the Committee

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. JAMNAGAR (25-7-55).<br/>           (1) Ayurveda Vidyalaya—Ayurveda.</p> <p>2. HYDERABAD (10-12-55).<br/>           (1) Govt. Ayurvedic College—<br/>           Ayurveda.<br/>           (2) Nizamia Tibbia College—Unani.</p> <p>3. MADRAS (14-1-56).<br/>           (1) College of Indigenous Systems<br/>           of Medicine Arya Vaidika</p> | <p>4. CALCUTTA (16th &amp; 17th Aug. 1956).<br/>           Ayurveda</p> <p>(1) Ashtang Ayurvedic College.<br/>           (2) Vishvnath Ayurvedic Maha-<br/>           vidyalaya.<br/>           (3) Shyamdas Vaidya Shastra Pitha<br/>           Ayurvedic College.</p> |
|--|---|

*Homoeopathy :*

- (1) D. N. De Homoeopathic Medical School.
- (2) Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College.
- (3) Pratapchandra & Herring Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College.

5. BANARAS (18th &amp; 19th 1956).

- (1) Ayurvedic College Banaras Hindu University—Ayurveda.

LUCKNOW (20-6-1956).

- (1) Govt. Ayurvedic College—Ayurveda.
- (2) Bharat Tibbia College.

**APPENDIX No. III***Evidences***HYDERABAD***Ayurveda :*

1. Shri Ishwarlal Shastri.
2. Shri V. T. V. Ramnujaswami.
3. Shri Gaya Prasad Shastri.
4. Shri V. R. Andurkar.

*Unani :*

1. Shri Hakim Moinuddinkhan Zazari.
2. Shri Nawab Maksud Zang.
3. Hakim Azam Saheb.
4. Hakim Maulana Mohamed Saheb.

*Homoeopathy :*

1. Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
2. Dr. Pathak and others.

**KOTTAYAM***Ayurveda :*

1. Dr. N. S. Moos.

*Homoeopathy.*

1. Capt. C. Oommen.
2. Shri Jhon K. Jacob.
3. Shri K. C. Abraham.

**TRIVENDRUM***Ayurveda :*

1. Dr. Nair.
2. Dr. S. P. Pillai & others.
3. Shri Kumaram Parmeshwaran.
4. Shri ParmaSwaran Pillai.
5. Shri Kaladi Parmeshwar.
6. Dr. A. K. Menon.
7. Dr. A. K. Parikkar.

*Homoeopaths :*

1. Dr. K. P. Raghavan Nair.
2. Dr. C. Gopalan Pillai.
3. Dr. Janardanan Pillai.

**MADRAS***Ayurveda :*

1. Dr. G. Shriniwas Murti.
2. Dr. C. Dwarkanath.

**7. HARDWAR (21-6-1956).**

- (1) Gurukul Ayurvedic College.
- (2) Rhisikul Ayurvedic College.

**8. BOMBAY (24-6-1956).**

- (1) R. A. Podar Medical (Ayud. College) Worli, Bombay.

**9. JAIPUR (5-8-1956).**

- (1) Govt. Ayurvedic College, Jaipur.
- (2) Raiputranay Ayud. and Unani Tibbia College.

**10. ALIGARH (6-8-56).**

- (1) Tibbia College, Aligarh.

**11. DELHI (7-8-1956).**

- (1) Ayurvedic Unani & Tibbia College.

**12. NAGPUR (8-8-1956).**

- (1) Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya.

3. Dr. A. Srinivasum Naidu.

4. Shri Vishweshawar Shastri.

5. Shri Ragaavan.

6. Shri Narayanswan.

7. Uthandarayan.

*Homoeopathy :*

1. Shri N. Venkatram.

2. Dr. Shanker Rao.

3. Dr. Raman.

**CALCUTTA***Ayurveda :*

1. Dr. S. N. Vidya Bhushan.

2. Kavj. Narayan Sharma.

3. Principal, Ashanga Ayurveda College, (Yamini Bhushan Roy).

4. Shri Vijaya Kali Bhattacharya.

5. Kavj. Manindralal Das Gupta.

6. Kavj. Pariman Sen Gupta.

*Homoeopathy :*

1. Dr. J. N. Majumdar.

2. Dr. Sinha.

3. Dr. S. N. Ghosh.;

4. Dr. Sen.

5. Dr. D. N. Chatterji.

6. Dr. Sircar.

**BANARAS***Ayurveda :*

1. Shri Suya Narayan Shastri.

2. Dr. Mukund Swarup Varma.

3. Viji. Ratna Pratap Sinha.

4. Shri Durga Datta Shastri.

5. Shri Rajeswar Datta Shastri.

6. Shri Pt. Shiva Datta Shukla.

7. Shri Tara Shanker.

8. Dr. Bhargava.

9. Shri R. B. Shukla.

10. Sjt. AtriDeo Gupta.

*Unani :*

1. Hakim Daljit Singh

**LUCKNOW***Ayurveda :*

1. Shri Vishwanath Dwivedi.
2. Shri Somdeva Sharma.
3. Shri R. N. Saxena.
4. Shri Madheshwaran.
5. Shri B. P. Jain.
6. Shri Sharoda G. Shukla.
7. Shri R. V. Dhulkar.
8. Shri S. N. Gupta.

*Homoeopathy :*

1. Shri B. S. Tandan.
2. Shri T. P. Ghosh.
3. Shri A. P. Arora.
4. Shri M. C. Batra.
5. Shri J. C. Sharma.
6. Dr. N. D. Singhi.
7. Dr. Shanti Deo.

*Unani :*

1. Shri Shakil Ahmad.
2. Hakim Muhammed Amin.
3. Hakim Abdula Hasin.
4. Hakim Shamasuddin.

**HARDWAR***Ayurveda :*

1. Shri V. D. Bharga.
2. Shri A. N. Vaidya.
3. Shri Dharma Swarup.
4. Shri Harman Dutaji.
5. Shri Pt. V. Dutaji.
6. Shri J. N. Prasad Shukla.
7. Shri B. C. Joshi.
8. Vd. Lakshman Dutta.
9. Shri P. N. Gupta.
10. Shri Swami Daya Nidhi.
11. Shri S. D. Sharma.
12. Shri Madan Mohan Sharma.
13. Shri Daya Ramji.
14. Shri H. B. Hoshi, Principal & Others.
15. Shri Nandanath & Others.
16. Shri J. Bahuguna & Others.
17. Shri L. N. Mishra.
18. Shri K. C. Varma.
19. Shrimati Shantadevi Vaidya.

*Unani :*

1. Hakim Nazar Hussain.
2. Hakim Musherraf Ali.

*Homoeopathy :*

1. Shri Har Prasad.
2. Shri H. Sharma.
3. Dr. P. C. Bhattacharya.
4. Dr. B. Krishna.

**BOMBAY***Ayurveda :*

1. Shri Nama Joshi.
2. Shri Pratap Kumar.
3. Shri Antaraker.

4. Shri Brahma Dutta Sharma.
5. Shri Naolkar.
6. Shri Lele, Principal.
7. Shri Pratapnand Aroshti.
8. Shri Mahendra Kumar Shastri.
9. Dr. M. S. Talvalkar.
10. Vaidya Shri Vasudeva Vyas.
11. Shri Ramshriramji Dwivedi.
12. Vdj. Shri Ram Sharma.
13. Shri Desh Pandey.
14. Principal, Sion College.
15. Shri Lakshamishanker Shastri.
16. Shri Bindu Madhav Pandit.
17. Shri Narasih Puranik.
18. Shri Kingyandukar.
19. Vd. Chowdhary.
20. Vdj. Shri Shah.
21. Shri A. Mavlenkar.
22. Shri J. R. Joshi.
23. Smt. Laxmibai Borwelkar.
24. Shri Vcd Prakash Shastri.
25. Vdj. Y. Dhodanarolkar.
26. Shri Haribalkrishnaji.
27. Shri R. G. Harshey.
28. Viadya Pt. Shiva Sharma (10-8-56).

*Unani :*

1. Hakim Shamasul Islam.
2. Hakim Rashid Amedkhan.
3. Hakim Haidubeg.
4. Hakim Devasing.

*Homoeopathy :*

1. Dr. Wadia.
2. Jt. Hon. Secretary, The Homoeopathic Practitioners' Association, Bombay.

**JAIPUR***Ayurveda*

1. Shri Swami Jayaramdas.
2. Shri Iswardas Swami.
3. Shri Mangal Dasji Swami.
4. Dr. Shriniwas.
5. Shri Devaduttaji.
6. Shri B. M. Swami.
7. Shri Hari Gopalji Dave.
8. Shri Baradwaji.
9. Shri Kayanaprasadji.
10. Shri Keshavlal Shastri.
11. Shri Motiram Swami.
12. Shri Prem Shankerji Sharma.
13. Vdj. Rameswar Dayalu.

*Unani :*

1. Hakim Mohmed Ibrahim.
2. Hakim Sahib Moddiukhan.

*Homoeopaths.*

1. Shri R. P. Mathur.

**ALIGARH**

1. Pt. Indira Manji.
2. Vd. Ramlal Jain.
3. Vd. R. C. Kulshrestha.

4. Shri Devi Sharmaji.
5. Shri Ramchandra Sharma.
6. Shri Bhudeo Varma.
7. Shri Davaki Nandanji.

*Unani :*

1. Shri S. Mulk Hakim Abdul Latif.
2. Dr. H. H. Ansani.
3. Hakim Langhan Ali Khan.
4. Hakim Lahivanddin Khan.
5. Hakim N. A. Hasan.
6. Dr. S. B. Lal.
7. Hakim Mohd. Tayas.
8. Hakim Kamaluddin Husain.,
9. Dr. M. S. Rahman.
10. Hakim Abdul Majid Siddiqi.
11. Shri M. Nusmullah.
12. Shri M. Wasinul Kagi.
13. Shri H. Fakhruddin Ansari.
14. Shri H. Sarwar Mamood Kidwai.

*Homoeopaths :*

1. Dr. Akhlag R. Kidwai.
2. Mr. A. V. Subramaniam.
3. Mr. Ahmad Woli Khan.

*Research Persons :*

1. Dr. Khalag R. Kidwai.
2. Mr. A. V. Subramaniam.
3. Mr. Ahmad Woli Khan.

**NAGPUR**

*Ayurveda :*

1. Pt. Gordhanji Sharma Chhagani.
2. Shri Sh. Sharma Chhagani.
3. Shri J. B. Bhingare.
4. Shri Dindayal Tiwari.
5. Shri Kedarnath Sharma.
6. Shri M. T. Gose.
7. Shri Pt. Kashi Prasad Shukla.
8. Shri Laxmikant Puranik.

9. Shri Ram Ratan Jaiswal.
10. Pt. Shambhu Prasad.
11. Shri Ramnarayan Chowhe.
12. Shri Veni Madava Joshi.
13. Shri Gulraj Sharma.
14. Shri Narjan Keshva Sabnis.
15. Shri Atmaram Balaji Lokhande.
16. Shri G. B. Vaz.

*Unani :*

1. Shri Zahiruddin Ahmed.
2. Hakim Nathuram.

*Homoeopaths :*

1. Dr. Sen.
2. Shri C. V. Jogi

**DELHI**

1. Shri B. W. Sarakar.
2. Shri K. C Aggarwal.
3. Shri Khazan Chand.
4. Shri B. N. Sharma.
5. Kvj. Upendranath Dass.
6. Shri Ram Gopal.
7. Shri Ravindra C. Chowdhari.
8. Shri Nityanaw.
9. Shri Bholedutji.
10. Shri Jagdish Prasadjii.
11. Shri Ashutosh Majmudar.
12. Shri Chandra Shekharji.
13. Shri Guru Duttaji.
14. Vaidyaratán Paramanandji.
15. Pt. Mohanalalji Shastri.
16. Vaidya Shri Keshavprasad Atreya.

*Homoeopathy :*

1. Dr. K. N. Mathur.
2. Dr. V. D. Kashyapa.
3. Dr. Setiud.
4. Dr. Gopinath.

APPENDIX No. IV

*Abstract from the syllabus of various Ayurvedic colleges*

No.	Institution	Date of admission	Degree and I Examination Duration	Subjects of Lectures	Practicals	Subjects of Lectures II Examination.	Practicals	Subjects of III Examination.	Lectures	Practicals	Subjects of IV Examination.
1	State Faculty of Bombay.	Inter Science B-Group 4 <sup>th</sup> years.	Group A with Sanskrit in S.S. C. or equivalent Exam. or Sanskrit Exam. recognised by Faculty.	1. Anatomy & Sharir-rachana. 2. Physiology with Biochemistry & Biophysics. 3. Dosh Dhātumalavagnanar. 4. Rasashastra and Aushadhanirman.	50 30 +20 10	Group A Dissection of one human body. Medicine. Demonstrations & pathology. 100	200+ Guna & Materia Medica. 2 Medicine & pathology. 50	75 9 months clinical clerks. 6 months in 2nd year & Orthopaedics in O.P.D. 100+ Surgery & Orthopaedics in O.P.D. Laboratory (Ancient & modern). course of 3 Midwifery & 75 of labour.	1. Nidan & Kaychikitsa. 2 Surgery & Orthopaedics in O.P.D. 3 months surgeon ward 3 months surgeon ward 3 months surgeon. Dressing 12 cases	500 3 months in medical ward. 3 months 100+ 100+ 50	500 3 terms in medical ward. 3 months 1 term at wards & out-door.

II.	Benaras Hindu University	Ayurvedic with Phy. Chem.	1. Ayurveda- Charya. 2. Physiolo- gy. Bachelor of Medi- cine.	90 Dissection of at least 1 body	1 Materia Medica. 2 Dravya- Guna.	75 20 Demon. +15 Pract. 100 20 Demon. +30 Pract. Taxies tantra.	Part A ) 1. Med. Juris- prudence & Agad tantra.	40 6 Demons:
II			A. Biology Surgery on condition pass- ing. Sanskrit exam. within 2 yrs.	3 Sharir (Dosh-Dha- tu-Maladi- Vignan.) 4. Rasa-Sha- stra + Bhaish- aya Kal- pana.	50 +15 Demon. 90 Pract. +20 Demons.	2. Hygiene & Swastha- vit.	55 +20 20 Demons & Pract.	
			B. Inter- Science with combination other than Phy. & Chem. & Bio. shall have to pass those subjects + Sanskrit before ad- mission.			3. Charak Purvadhi.	7½	
			C. Sampurna- Madyhyama with admini- ssion or Ma- tric in Eng. only, or equi- valent Ex- am. of U'sity or Boards on condition of passing Exam. in Chem., Phy. Zoology & Botany ac- cording to prescribed syllabus at the end of 1st year.			4. Path. & Bacterio- logy.	90	15 Demons Clinical Patho. for 5. Mid. Gynec 55 +30 3 terms Prasuti & Sri Roga. Part B
						1. Surgery Shalaparana- tra (Shalya Ci. Shal-Class 2. Medicine including children dis- eases Kau- marbhutya. 3. ENT & Ophthalmis C Shalakya tantra.	90 +40 10 Pract. Shal- Classes 2. Medicine including 90 terms.	Extra: Special instruc- tions on following subjects T. B. 10 Lec. 10 Demon. Dis of Skin — 6 Lec. 6 Demon. Child. Dis, 20 Lec; 6 Demon. Med. Radio- logy & Elec. —12 lec. 12 Demo. general 6" Lec., 6 Demon. Dis.—

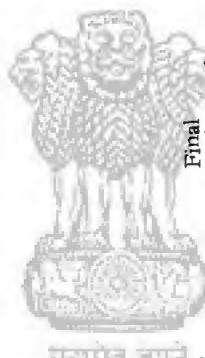


विद्यारथी नृपते

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
D. Inter Exam. of the U'nty. with Sanskrit on condition of passing Exam. in Chem., Phys., Zoo- logy & Bo- tany at the end of 1st year of adm E. Sam- purna Madhyama of B.H.U. or Govt. Sans. College, Benaras, of equivalent Exam. of other U'nty. Provided he possesses working knowledge of English on condition of passing admission Exam. or equiv. Exam. in English only with 2 yrs. + con- ditions stat- ed in 'C' G. Sampu- rma Madh-													



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
I.	Yama + Eng. or Matric in English only will be exempted from appearing at English	H. Praveshi ka of Faculty of Ayurvedia (B.H.U.) will be admitted.	I. Selected candidates shall require to undergo Health Exa- mination for Physical fitness.	B.M.B.S. Inter Sc. 'B' group Inter- Arts with Hindi or Sanskrit years. Madhyama yrs. after Govt. Sanskrit College Shriomani Prili. Exam. of Madras. Shastri Pun- jab U' sity. Shastri-Bi- har Orissa Govt.	Prili. Exam. for 'B' Group 5 yrs. for 2. Rasayan others 6 (Chemistry) 3. Jeeyavi- gian (Bio). 1st Profes- sional Exam. Mod. 160 Dis- section Anc. 60 of the Body. 5. Bact. 6. Rasa- Yanrajji- karma. Vignan.	Prili. Exam. I. Bhautiki (Physics) Group 5 yrs. for 2. Rasayan others 6 (Chemistry) 3. Jeeyavi- gian (Bio). 1st Profes- sional Exam. Mod. 160 Dis- section Anc. 60 of the Body. 5. Bact. 6. Rasa- Yanrajji- karma. Vignan.	Final Professional Part A	I. Dravyagu- na. 2. Rasasha- shtra. 3. Pharmaco- logy.	300 100 30	100 100 40	3, Salyatan- ra Salyash- arik Sha- lyaka Vik- ritvignan (Surgery Anatomy & Path).	Mod. 180 Anc. 360	Duty Wardsga (Inf. Dis.)	I Special instructions in following Subjects — Shayastha- nik (Chi. Med.), Rajayaksha- Samkamatio- ma (T. B.)	Part B. B. 1. Kayachiki- tsa (Medi- cine) in- cluding Chikitsa & Vikriti Vignan	Mod. 180 Anc. 120 for	Part B. B. 1. Kayachiki- tsa (Medi- cine) in- cluding Chikitsa & Vikriti Vignan	Mod. 180 Anc. 360	Hosp. duty & OPD	I Special instructions in following Subjects — Shayastha- nik (Chi. Med.), Rajayaksha- Samkamatio- ma (T. B.)
II.	Lucknow U' City.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.	Agadtan- tra.						



4. Shalakya	Shalya- Bar, Nose & Shalakya Throat.	Chikitsa- tishashtra	& Electro- therapy.
5. Netraroga	Mod.	-do-	
6. Prasutri- (Obstetric- & Gynec.)	80		(Med. Ethics.)
7. Bhuta- Vidya.	Anc.		II. Shayas- thanika
	80		Shalya (Cli. Surg.)
			Mritkopsa- rishalaya
			(Oper. Surg)
			Shalyash- arik (Sur.)
			Anatomy
			Shalakya
			(Dis. of E.N.T.)
			Jananend- riyaroga
			(Ven. Dis.)
			Asthigata- roga (Ortho- paedics)
			Dantaroga (Dental Dis.)
			Samgyaha- ran (An- aesthetics)
			Sur. Ra- dio & Surg.
			Electro. Therapy.



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IV.	Lucknow U'sity. Ayurved Dip. cour- se for those who have pas- sed M.B. B.S., B. M.B.S.	M.B.B.S., Dip. in Ayu- B.M.B.S.	Dip. in Ayurved Medt. year. I	1. Basic Princ. of Ayurveda & Tri- desh vijnan. 2. Swatha- vrit & In- driva-Vik- riti vijnan (Hygiene & Indriya- shhan).	50	20								
				3. Ausha- dh-Guna- dharma- Shastra Medicine & their Pharmaco- logical ac- tions.	50	30								
				4. Kayachi- kisa inc. diagnosis & treat- ment. (a) Rognidan (Diagnosis) (b) Chikitsa (Treatment) (c) Prasuti- Sriroga- Kaumar- bhitya.	120	30+ Hosp. duty & O. P.D.								



तत्त्वमेव जयते



I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VI. Raypurastha Shaskiya Ayur. Maha- Vidyalaya.	1. Matric or equiv. Exam. of any U'sity or Board. 2. Sans. Madhyama of any U'sity or Board. 3. Visharad with Sanskrit or Sc. of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.	1. Degree 5 yrs. Dip. 3 1/2 yrs.	Primary Exam. Science Physics Chem. Zoolo- gy . Sank.	30 30 25 25	30 30 30 30	3. Dravya Guna- shastra 4. Rasasha- stra. 5. Rogasma- myagnan + Rogpariksha Prakar. 6. Padartha . 50+ vigan etc. 50= +Ayurved 100 History.	1. Sharir . 150 2. Dosh Dhatus 100 vach- Malavignana che- da. 25	1. Sharir . 150 2. Dosh Dhatus 100 vach- Malavignana che- da. 25	1. Sharir . 150 2. Dosh Dhatus 100 vach- Malavignana che- da. 25



II	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Sharira+ Dosh-dhatu- malvig- nan.	10	1. Kaumar— brutya + 50+ Prasuti- Tantra. 100	30+ 30= 60	Purvardha 1. Kamikroga vignan. 150 60	Lec. 1. Ayurvedettar Chikitsapra- nalika, Simha- vlokan.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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VII Govt. Ayurvedic I. Adequate knowledge of English & Sansk. (E.C. & P.S.), L.A.M.S. (Ayurvedavidvat). 4 yrs.

College, Mysore. 2. S.S.L.C. (E.C. & P.S.). 4 yrs. 1. Darshai relating to Ayur. Sharir. 2. Dravyaguna + Paribhasha. 3. Swasthavrit. 4. Panchbhaut & Anatomy. Dosh-Dhatumal-vignan.

Rasashastra and Aushadhnirman. Panchshut + Dosh-dhatumanvignan. Shasthavrit. Anatomy. Physiology & Histology. Patho & Bacteriology. 1. Rogavijinan, Kavachikitsa. Rasayan, Vajikan. Shalyashatalaya Kalpashthan. Agadatantrayurved. Vyaharayurved. 6. Patho & Bacteriology. 7. Med. Juris. & Toxica. 8. Kayachikitsa 2nd Part. ro. Prasuti-Stri + Kaumarbhruty + Manasroga.



Practical for 1st year Ayur. 1. Study of Drugs in Bota. Garden. Herbarium Museum. 2. Fundamental Principles in Ayur. 3. (Dravya & recording of Vignanam 4.) notes. Sharirvignanam.

Ayurved Nidan. & 2. Rogavignan. 3. Bhaishyavignan Modern. 1. Identification of drugs of Indian & West Pharmacology in Museum. Com. study of Indian & Com. study of Med. surgery, Ayurvedacharitra, Kaladivgnan, Pediatrics Part I.

Modern 2. Dissection of dead body. 1. Dissection of dead body Part I. 2. Preparation of section slides & Exp. physiolog Part I.

(a) Garbhavratkanti. (b) Angpratyang vibhag. (c) Asthivigyan. 5. Comp. Study of Anatomy & Physio, Part 1st.

Modern 1. Elements of Gen. pathology and Exp. Physiology. 2. Medicine C trop- cal infectious. 3. Ophthalmology. 4. Surgery Part II.

Modern 1. Medicine Part I. 2. Obstetrics, Gynec. & Pediatrics Part I. 3. Medicine Part III

1. Surgery Part III & Operative surgery. 2. Medicine Part II. 3. Med. Juris. & Toxics.

Extra-note after passing the final Exam. The student should undergo 1 year's internship in Hospital recognised by University for the purpose.

Vyavharayurved.



Vidarbha Ayurved Mahaividyalaya.	Gujerat University. XJ
AMARAOTI . . . . XII	
Matric or Intermediate . . . .	3. Matric SSC, C Sanskrit, I. Sc. (B) . . . . if no sanskrit, should have passed Prathma of Banaras.
B.A.M.S. 4 yrs. . . . .	4. B. A. M. S. . . . . 4½ yrs.
(1) Tarkasankhya Padarthvijnan (2) Sharirrachna, (3) Anatomy, (4) Swasthavritta, (5) Sanskrit, (6) Physics & Chemistry.	(1) Padarthvijnan, 50 (2) Sharirrachna 125 5. (3) Dravyaguna 250 (4) Doshdhatumala 125 (5) Sanskrit 100 5 (6) Swasthavrita 50 Rasashastra
	There should be only one department for ancient & modern. All recent advances should be taught, one Prof. for each subject. Street on Ayurveda and comp. study.
	6. Dissection of 1 human body . . . . 6
	1. Dravyaguna remaining 1/3 part 120 2. Rasashastra-100, 3. Bhaishajya 100 4. Manovijnan 50, History Ayur. 15 5. Vishvijnan & 150, Sankramak Vyavharayur.
	6. Shalya 50, shalakya 25, 7. Kayachikitsa C Nidan, Rasayan Panchkarma etc. 150
1. Doshadhatumalavignan 2. Hygiene & Public health 3. Dravyaguna & Agadatantra 4. Rasashastra, 5. Physiology.	(1) 50, (2) 100, (3) 100, (4) 50-15, 8 (5) 100, (6) 50-25, (7) 150.
	8. (1) Shalyashalaly rem. ½ 100 (2) Kayachikitsa & Kaumarbhrity I 350 (3) Prasutitantra & Striog 100
	I term for (1) ½ term for (2) ½ term for (3)

Rajput Ayurvedic & Unani College XIII  
Examinations, Jaipur.

Praveshika of Jaipur M. Sanskrit. College.	
Prayag Mahila Vidyapith	
High School Examination Matric	
Bhishag.	
Upavaidya (Hindi Sammelan)	
Bhishag Upadhyay-AUT. Coll. Rajputana)	4
Bhishagratañashastri 3 yrs.	
Acharya-Bhishag. after passing Ratnañashastri & Shiromani. 2 years & 3 yrs.	

I Part:

1. Acharya: Sushrut (Sutra, Nidan, & Sharir)
2. Shushrit: Chikitsa, Kalpa, Uttar
3. Navin shalya tantra
4. Shalakya Tantra, 5. Rasashastra, Maukeik Shakyatantra & Shalakya varnit

I Part:

- Bhishagratañashastri:
1. Sharir, 2. Ayur. Sharirkriyavijnan.
3. Swasthavritta 4. Tridoshvijnan:
5. Adhunik sanxipta vijnan,
6. Prayogik sharir plus experiments : Swashavritta.

*II Part.*

1. Caraka Samhita, Poorvardh,
2. " Uttarardha,
3. Navin nidan, vikritivignan,
4. Chikitsaroga vijnan Ayu,  
Nibandh & Itihas, Maukhik  
visistha (2) vyadhioki parkishan  
padhhati & utpatti hetuvka gun  
sankramak rogo ki chikitsa.

*II Part.*

1. Dravyaguna Shastra
2. Roga vijnan Nidan
3. Kayachikitra,
4. Rasashastra, bhaishajyarka, gana
5. Vyavharayurveda & Vishav
6. Prayogic Draya Parichaya
7. Dhaturasavish upavish adi ka  
shodhan maran vidhi, Raga pariksha and  
sahetuk gnan vish yukta rogi pariksha,



I	2	3	4	5	6
XIV	Govt. Matriculation Final Exam. from any Ayurvedic College, Patna.	1st grade training in Sansk. from Govt. recog. instt.	G. A. Prili. exam. Dravya- M. S. gunshastra Rasa- shastra Sharirashastra (Anotomy) Sharir- kriyavignan (Physiology.) Rogvignan Diagnosis of Dis. Swasthavrit (Ayur.) Hygiene Aushadhnirman (Pharmacy) Rasayanvignan (Chem.) Bahautik-vignan (Physics).	Final Shalyatantra Surgery Shalkayatantra (Dis. of E. N. T.) Eyes Pathology Manasroga Agadtantra, Vyav- harayurvediya Med. Juris. & Texico. Prasutitantra, Kau- marbhutya Mid. & Dis. of Children. Rasashatsra Chikitsa practice of Med. Charaksamhita Hy- giene & Bacterio- logy, Aushadhinir- man.	
XV	Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbi College New Delhi.	1. Higher Secondary School leaving Certificate (Delhi Edu. Board). 2. Matric of Punjab or Equiv. exam. of any U'sity. 3. S. L. C. of any State eligible for U' sity admission. 4. Visharad or Madhya- ma exam. with ade- quate knowledge of English.	Bhisha- gacha- rya Dhan- vantari D.I.M. S. 4 yrs.	<b>Ayurved</b> 1. Dravyagunvignan Dissec- & Paribhasa. tion 2. Rasashastra-Ausha- dhnirman. 3. Nidan 1st Course. 4. Chikitsasutra 1st course. <i>Modern</i> 1. Elementary Scs. a. Physics b. chem. 2. Anatomy dissection 1st course. 3. Hygiene & preven- tive Medicinc.	

नवायन नयन

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II

<i>Ayurved</i>	<i>Ayurved</i>	<i>Ayurved</i>	
1. Swasthvrit 2. Sharir-prasuti stri balroga-Kau- marbhritya. 3. Nidan 2nd Course 4. Chikitsasutra <i>Modern.</i> 1. Physiology 2. Materia Medica, Pharmacology & Therapeutics 3. Anatomy & dis- section 2nd course.	Dissection	1. Rogavignan only sushrut portion. 2. Kayachikitsa 3. Shalakya 4. Agadtantra 5. Nadivignan <i>Modern</i> 1. Surgery inc. Eyes ENT. 1st course 2. Med. Juris. & Toxico. 3. Mid. Gynec. 4. Clinical Med. Trop- ical& Inf. diseases.	1. Darshan relating to Ayurvedic Ma- nasroga and Padar- tha vignan. 2. Kayachikitsa only charak portion C Rasayan Vajikaran 3. Shalpa 4. Rogvignan only carak portion. 5. Ashtavidhapariksha <i>Modern</i> 1. Surgery inc. Eye, & E. N. T. II course 2. Gen. principles of pathology. 3. Cli., Med., Tropi. & inf. dis. IIInd course IV. Clinical.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XVI Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad.	1. Matric or equivalent examination with Sanskrit and science.	Ayurvedvisharada, 4 years.	College Examination. 1. Sanskrit 2. Ayurvedic Sharir. 3. Swasthavrit. 4. Padarthavignan.	2nd Prof. Examination 1. Pathology & Bacteriology. 2. Med. Juris & Toxicology. 3. Surgery and Ophthalmology. 4. Hygiene & Preventive Medicine. 5. Modern Methods of Examination.	3rd Prof. 1. Nidanchikitsa 2. Shalyashalakya 3. Surgery and Ophthalmology. 4. Prasutitantra-Stringa-Medicine. 5. Medical diagnosis.	

*Abstract statement from the questionnaire received from various sources-questions pertaining to Education.*

**Ayurveda Question No. 2.**

*Number of Hospitals attached to the Teaching Institutions, maintained by (a) Government (b) Local Authorities, (c) Private Agencies, grant-in-aid and without grant.*

**I. THE STATE**

1. (a) One. (b) Nil. (c) Nil, Nil.
2. (a) One. (b) Nil. (c) There are 12 hospitals attached to each of the 12 teaching institutions who receive grant-in-aid. The following institutions receive no grant-in-aid and have hospitals attached to them: (i) Marwari Hindu Hospital, Banaras and (ii) Mool Chand Rastogi Trust Ayurvedic Hospital Lucknow.
3. (a) One. (b) Nil. (c) One without grant.
6. (a) One. (M.B. Govt. Ayu. College Hospital Lashkar, (b) Nil. (c) One (Prince Yeshwant Rao Ayurvedic Hospital without grant-in-aid).
7. (a) 1. (b) Nil. (c) 5 (Grant-in-aid).
15. (a) One 48 beded hospital at Jamnagar.

**II. TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

1. (a) One; (c) one maintained by the Managing Committee of the College." Grant-in-aid.
2. (a) One.
4. (c) Private Agencies with grant-in-aid.
5. (a) One. (c) Two—(one and two).
6. (a) One (b) Two (c) One two.
8. (c) Karnatak Ayurveda Vidhyapeeth Society's Hospital Khasbag which is run without Government grant.
10. (a) One Hospital. (b) Nil. (c) With Grant-in-aid; one hospital and the maternity Home (maintained by A.I.M. Satara).
12. (a) Only one. (c) Yes; A society named the Rashtriya shikshan Mandal Poona-2 grant-in-aid.
15. 2 as related to G. A. vidyapitha, Puri. 2 attached to G. A. Vidyapith.
18. (a) One.

**III. HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO T. INSTITUTIONS.**

*Nil*

**IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES**

*Nil*

**V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS**

*Nil*

**Ayurveda Question No. 3**

*Teaching Staff in the Hospital (A) Minimum Qualifications Prescribed for the Staff  
(B) Number Qualified (C) Number Unqualified.*

**I. THE STATE**

1. (a) Matriculate with Ayurveda Visharad, for Vaids, and MBBS for doctors (b) 4 Vaids and 3 Doctors. (c) Nil.
2. Candidates who have graduated themselves from the institutions recognized by Government are generally appointed for teaching purposes in these institutions. But there is no such rigid rule at present (b) the teaching staff in the Hospital is almost all properly qualified (c) the number unqualified is nil.
3. (a) Booklet attached. (b) Three (c) Nil.
6. (a) B.I.M.S. OR A.M.S. (b) (3) (c) Nil.

## II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1. (a) Two M.B.B.S. One Ayurvedacharya B.I.M.S.
2. (a) B.I.M.S. or A.M.S. (b) Three (c) Nil.
3. (a) B.I.M.S. and A.M.S. (Ayurvedacharya).
5. (a) Booklet attached (b) All qualified (c) Nil.
6. (a) Booklet attached (b) All-qualified (c) Nil.
8. (b) 8 Vaidyas (c) Nil
10. (a) Ayurvedic degree or Diploma recognised by Faculty or L.C.P.S. (b) and (c) Nil.

14. (a) For Ayurvedic Subjects:—D.A.S.F. or G.F.A.M. or B.A.M and S. Or Scheduled qualification of the Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine, Bombay. For Modern Subject:—M.B.B.S. (c) One only.

16. Ayurvedacharya of Orissa (i) Association of Sanskrit learning and Culture (ii) Assistant Surgeon Grade II, Six (c) nil.

18. (a) Degrees and Diplomas in A and U from recognised institutions in this Indian Dominion (2) M.B.B.S. (b) Modern—4, Ayurvedic—3, Unani—4. Gynaecological—I.

## III. HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

2. (a) D.A.S.F. and equivalent scheduled qualifications M.B.B.S. (b) 13 (c) Nil.

## IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVES BODIES

*Nil*

## V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

*Nil*

### Ayurveda Question No. 4.

#### Number of patients treated in the Hospitals

##### I. STATE

		1953-54	1954-55
I.	In-Patients . . . . .	17,774	17,183
	Out-Patients. . . . .	14,01,100	14,49,509
II.	Out Patients. . . . .	71,01,500	71,43,661
6.	In-door. . . . .	1,629	934
	Out Patients . . . . .	88,734	92,834
15.	In-Patients . . . . .	..	2,662
	Out Patients . . . . .	..	12,254

##### II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1.	In-Patients . . . . .	313	378 } Med.
		173	103 } Sur.
2.	Outdoor . . . . .	12,815	12,189 } Med.
		7,981	7,892 } Sur.
2.	Indoor . . . . .	1,629	934
		88,734	92,834
4.	Indoor . . . . .	48	100
		3,600	40,000
5.	Indoor . . . . .	17,229	18,015
		81,231	94,879
6.	Indoor . . . . .	17,339	18,015
		81,231	94,879
10.	Indoor . . . . .	598	635
		19,813	24,507

14.	Indoor .	:	:	:	:	:	:	49,177	46,547
	Outdoor	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,01,588	1,12,028
16.	Indoor .	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,277	5,883
	Outdoor	:	:	:	:	:	:	45,917	52,161
18.	Indoor .	:	:	:	:	:	:	..	626
	Outdoor	:	:	:	:	:	:	58,516	59,503

**III. HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO T. INSTT.**

2.	Indoor .	:	:	:	:	:	3,071	2,803
	Outdoor	:	:	:	:	:	28,268	33,882

**Ayurveda: Question No. 5.**

*Number of patients treated according to the following categories Medical, Surgical, Maternity and Gynecological, etc.*

**I. STATE**

1.	Medical	:	:	:	:	13,94,910	14,41,820
	Surgical	:	:	:	:	4,902	5,821
	Maternity & Gynecological	:	:	:	:	1,288	1,868
6.	Surgical	:	:	:	:	90,179	93,535
	Maternity & Gynecological	:	:	:	:	184	233

**II. HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO T. INSTT.**

2	Medical	:	:	:	612	13,384
	Surgical	:	:	:	1,842	13,945
	Maternity & Gynecological	:	:	:	1,593	2,721

**Ayurveda Question No. 6.**

*Are Hospitals attached to the teaching institutions manufacturing any medicines for their own purpose, if so which and how and what is the cost ?*

**I. STATE**

1. For Government Ayurvedic Pharmacy. Concern to the Pharmacy.
2. There are pharmacies in all most all teaching institutions whether on large or small scale. They manufacture medicines required by them.
3. Yes. (No.)
7. Yes.

**III. HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO T. INSTT.**

2. Yes. Medicines worth about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 are manufactured every year in the pharmacy department attached to the college.

**Ayurveda: Question No. 7.**

*Give the figures of teaching Hospitals, Colleges, and Schools and Research Institutions*

**I. STATE**

In Modern Medicine	Ayurveda	Unani	Homeopathy
1. Niloupher Hospital, Sarojani Devi Hospital.	Govt. Ayurve. Hospital.	Unani General Hospital.	..
1. One Research Section in Ayurveda.	Ayurvedic College, Raipur, Vidarbha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Amaravati.		
6. Under Ayurvedic System there are no hospitals of modern medicine. The number of the teaching hospital-2. The number of the teaching college-2. No separate research institutions at present. Ayurvedic Research is being conducted at the M.G.M. College, Indore.			

6. Under Ayurvedic System there are no hospitals of modern medicine. The number of the teaching hospital-2. The number of the teaching college-2. No separate research institutions at present. Ayurvedic Research is being conducted at the M.G.M. College, Indore.

			Teaching Hospital	Colleges	Schools	Research instt.
7.	In Modern Medicines	.	6	6	..	I
	Ayurveda	.	6	6	7+31	I
	Unani	.	..	..	..	..
	Homeopathy	.	..	..	..	..
8.	In modern medicine	.	Nil			
	Ayurvedic	.	I			

13. 2 Teaching Hospitals, 2 Colleges and 2 Colleges (Private).

15. (b) 1 Ayurvedic College, Jamnagar run by Shri G. A. Society with Government grant not exceeding Rs. 84,000. J. P. Ayu. Vidyalaya, Bhavanagar run from T. F. and Government grant. There is one research institute run by Central Government.

#### Ayurveda : Question No. 8.

*Give the figures of expenditure incurred by the State on each of the following :—*

#### I. STATE

		Teaching Hospital	Colleges	Schools	Research Institutes
I.	(a) Modern	.	..	..	..
	(b) Ayurvedic	.	5,91,250	..	..
	(c) Unani	.	..	..	..
	(d) Homeopathy	.	..	..	..
2.	do				Details have been given in the proforma.
6.	(b)		11,832 ('53-'54)	38,584 ('53-'54)	..
					Ayurvedic Research conducted at MBM College, Indore 10000 (1953-54) 10000 (1954-55)
7.	(Modern)	.	Not known		
	(b) Ayurveda Govt.	.	2,28,187 2,86,000	1,09,123 combined grant for hospitals and colleges	1,47,851
	(c) Unani	.	..	..	..
	(d) Homoeopathy	.	..	..	..
13.	(a) Modern	.	15,31,964 (1952)	4,53,788 ('52-'53)	..
	(b) Ayurveda	.	3,19,297	4,53,788	..

#### Ayurveda: Question No. 9.

#### I. STATE

*Number maintained by—*

1.	(a) i. Government	.	..	59,250	..	..
	(b) i. 1953-54	.	..	57,010	..	..
	ii. 1954-55	.	..	57,270	..	..
2.	(a) i. Govt.	.	I	I	..	..
	iii. P. Agencies	.	12	12		
	(b) i. 1953-54	.	4,20,600			
	ii. 1954-55	.	6,51,200			
3.	(a) i. Govt.	.	I	..	..	..
	iii. P. Agencies	.	I	..	..	..
	(b) i.	.	23,900		65,369	..
	ii.	.	29,800		73,460	..

The figures relates to hospital and colleges combined.

6.	(a) i.	.	.	.	.	I	I	..	..
	ii.	.	.	.	.	I	I	..	..
	(b) i.	1953-54	.	.	.	11,832	38,589	..	10,000
	ii.	1954-55	.	.	.	13,064	40,289	..	10,000
7.	(a) i.	Govt. Ayur.	.	.	.	I	I	..	..
	ii.	P. Agencies	.	.	.	5	5	7	..
	(b) ii.	1953-54	.	.	.	2,15,873 2,50,000	81,998	..	1,22,056
	ii.	1954-55	.	.	.	2,28,187 2,86,000	1,09,123	..	1,47,851
13.	iii.	P. Agencies	.	.	.	2	..	..	..
15.	(a) i.	Government	.	.	.	I	..	..	..

## II. TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1.	(a) i	1953-54	.	.	.	16,837/-	60,817/-	..	..
	ii	1954-55	.	.	.	18,375/-	92,509/-	..	..
2.	(a)	i.	.	.	.	One	One	..	..
	(b) i.	1953-54	.	.	.	11,832/-	37,746/-	..	..
	ii.	1954-55	.	.	.	13,109/-	39,997/-	..	..
7.	(b) ii.	1954-55	.	.	.			Rs. 1200/-	
10.	(a) i.	.	.	.	One	..	..	..	..
	iii.	.	.	.	two	One	..	..	..
11.	(a) iii.	.	.	.	One	One			
	(b) ii.	1954-55	.	.	25,000	Non-recurring.			
12.	(b) i.	1953-54	.	.	95,00/-	..	..	..	..
	ii.	1954-55	.	.	10,500/-	..	..	..	..
14.	(a) iii.	.	.	.	I	I	..	..	..
15.	(a) i.	.	.	.	I	I	..	..	..
	(b) i.	.	.	.	Rs. 1,09,594/-				
	(ii).	.	.	.	Rs. 1,09,123/-				
16.	(a) i.	.	.	.	2	I			
	(b) i.	.	.	.	Rs. 1,76,519/-	91,624			
	(ii).	.	.	.	Rs. 1,81,183/-	86,353			
18.	(a) i.	.	.	.	I	I	..	..	..

### Ayurveda: Question No. 15.

*Has a faculty of medicine of this system been established in your State? If so, since when and what is the composition?*

#### I. STATE

1. No.
2. Not yet. However it is under consideration.
3. No.
4. No.
5. No.
7. Yes. The faculty of Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbi systems of medicine has been established under Section 3A of the B. M. P. Act 1938 in the year 1942.
8. No.
9. No.
12. No.
13. No.
14. The Government of B'bay has constituted a Committee for the Shuddha Ayur. Course, consisting of the following members. 5+1 names given.
15. No.

**Ayurveda : Question No. 16.**

*Has the U'sity in your State recognised and established a separate faculty of this system.*

I. STATE

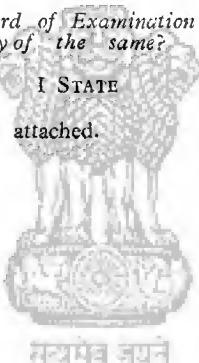
1. No.
2. Yes. Only the following. Banaras Hindu U'sity. Aligarh Muslim U'sity. Lucknow University.
3. No. but a move has been made in this direction.
4. No.
7. Yes. The Poona U'sity has instituted a Degree in Ayurveda viz. B. A. from June 1956. The composition of the Faculty is not known to the office. It may be obtained from the Poona University. The Gujarat U'sity, Ahmedabad has also appointed an *Ad-hoc* committee to formulate regulation, curriculum etc. for the Ayurveda & Ayurvedic Degree.
8. Not yet.
9. Not yet.
12. No.
13. No.
14. No.
15. No.

**Ayurveda : Question No. 17.**

*Has the Curriculum and Standard of Examination been laid down, if so, please send a copy of the same?*

I STATE

1. Yes. Copy of prospectus attached.
2. Yes.
3. Yes. -do-
4. No.
6. It is under preparation.
7. Yes.
8. Yes.
9. No.
12. No.
13. No.
15. Yes. Copy enclosed.
16. Yes. Copy enclosed.



सत्यमेव जयते

**Ayurveda: Question No. 18.**

*Have you adopted a System of Training by Gurus in your State? If so, please give your Standard of a Person as Guru, what is the Method of selection of Guru? How many Recognised Gurus are there? What is the Curriculum and Standard of admission and Standard of Examination and what is the minimum period of training?*

I. STATE

1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. Nil.
6. It is under preparation.
7. Yes. (a) The definition of a guru as contained in the Shudha Ayu. Course Rules is as under:—

Guru means a person who (1) has done teaching work in ayurveda for 20 years before 17-9-53, (2) has passed any of the qualified examination recognised by Government and has a teaching experience in Ayurveda for not less than 5 years.

(b) Gurus are recognised by Government on the recommendations of the Committee for Shudha Ayurvedic course provided they fulfil requisite conditions. (c) No. 31. (d) The Shudha Ayurvedic Course extends to a total period of 3½ years. Those who have appeared, for the matriculation or equivalent examination and obtained 45% of marks in Sanskrit or passed one of the Sanskrit Examinations recognised by Government (without any Secondary Education) are eligible for admission to the Shudha Ayurvedic Course. The Curriculum and standard of examination may kindly be obtained from the Secretary Committee for Shudha Ayurvedic Course, 38-40, B'Bay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort Bombay.

9. No.

10. No.

13. If candidates have undergone training under a recognised guru they can be registered under the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine. A guru should possess the following qualifications:— He should be a well recognised practitioner of Indigenous Medicine. He must have had at least 10 years' extensive practice before accepting the responsibility by training others.

14. A system of training by Gurus has been introduced. A guru must be a person, who (i) has done teaching work in Ayurveda for 20 years before 17th September, 1953, or (ii) has passed any of the qualifying examinations recognised by Government and has a teaching experience in Ayurveda for not less than 5 years. A list of qualifying examinations is given in the schedule to the rules. (iii) the power of recognising a Guru vests in Government on recommendation of the committee for Shudha Ayurvedic Course. (iv) the number of recognised Gurus is 31. (v) a copy of curriculum is given in the rules.

14. The pre-entry qualification is a pass in Sanskrit with 45% marks at the Matriculation Examination or a pass in Sanskrit in any higher examination or a pass in any one of the Sanskrit examinations recognised for the purpose.

15. A. B. and C. are to be decided on the lines of rules made by the Bombay government.

#### Ayurveda: Question No. 20.

##### I. STATE

*What is the Curriculum?*

- (i) Pre-clinical. (ii) Clinical. (a) Have you got the necessary text-books.
- (b) Are the test-books in English, Sanskrit, Hindi or any other language (specify the language). (c) If suitable books are not available what suggestions do you make for producing them. (d) What is the length of course. (ii) What is the basic qualification for admission. (i) What is the method of selection for admission. (iii) What should be the proper standard of basic education and method of selection?

##### I. STATE

1. Pre-clinical and Clinical—i. Pre-clinical (1st two yrs.) ii. Clinical (2nd two years) (a) Yes. (b) English, Hindi and Sanskrit. (c) An expert committee should be appointed to discuss and encourage the learned Vaidyas in this matter on all India basis, so that the books are of standard nature *out*. (d) Four years. (d) (i) For admission every candidate has to appear for an interview before the admission committee. (ii) Matriculation. (iii) Inter science for admission to be included with 5 yrs. course in above course. For selection preference should be given to those candidates who have adequate knowledge of Sanskrit, Science and Hindi.

14. (a) Text-book committee is appointed to undertake the work of preparation of Text-books. (c) A committee consisting of Ayurvedic scholars from all over India may be appointed for this purpose. (d) 3½ years. (i) (ii) (iii). See course (Ayurvedic) rules.

##### II. TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1. Prescribed by the Board of Indian Medicine, U.P. for BIMS (AYUR) EXAM. (b) English, Hindi and Sanskrit. (d) five years (i) Admission test. (ii) High school with science or sanskrit. (iii) H. School with science and sanskrit better raised to F.Sc. with sanskrit.

2. (i) and (ii). The curriculum of the Board of Indian Medicine UP for the degree of BIMS has been adopted in this college. The full course of studies is of five years. Two years for pre-clinical studies and three years for clinical studies. For details the prospectus the I.M.B.,UP may be seen. (a) We follow the books mentioned in the syllabus of the Indian Board, UP. (b) These are according to the subject as mentioned in the syllabus. (c) Definitely suitable text-books are not available for which a detailed syllabus

in each subject on the lines of the syllabus of the faculty of B'bay should first be prepared by a committee of experts in consultation with the teachers of subjects in different colleges. Thereafter an All India Committee should be started for preparation of text books on the lines of the prescribed syllabus. Very attractive conditions should be offered to the winners (d) Five years (i) They are admitted on merits. High school with sanskrit or science. Purava M. B. In. Science Biology should be the basic qualification with adequate knowledge of sanskrit. Premedical test and personal interview are good methods for selection

4. (a) Yes. (b) Sanskrit, Hindi, English (c) Board of Eminent teachers from Ayurvedic colleges be constituted to prepare text books. (d) four years (i) according to merit (ii) Matriculation preferably with science and sanskrit. (iii) Same.

5. (d) Four and a half years after Inter science (i) according to merits. (ii) Inter Science, group B. pass we admit students with more than 49% marks.

7. (b) Kannada, Telugu, Hindi Sanskrit. (c) Essential books must be printed by Government and offered at reasonable prices (d) Four years (preclinical and clinical) (i) Eligible certificate for college course age below 20, preferably with Sanskrit as the 2nd language. Selection by a Committee of the best. (ii) Mere Sanskrit diploma without English is useless (iii) S.S.L.C. pass or in future the precollege or U'sity class being completed.

8. We are-coaching for the B'bay State Shudha Ayurvedic committee course of Ayurveda Pravaen. (a) No. (b) The books are in Hindi, Sanskrit, Marathi and Kannada (c) It is quite necessary that a committee should be formed of teachers of various subjects and if necessary one sub-committee and for each subject and the text books should be got written. (d) 3 years. (i) (ii) (iii) replies can be had from the prospectus.

10. (i) One and a half years. (ii) Three years. (a) No. (b) In English for modern subjects; and sanskrit for Ayurveda Subjects. (c) Government be moved to form a text book committee with competent men therein from educational institutions and also others to prepare subject text-books. (d) 4½ years, after passing I.Sc. B. (i) Merit in the pre-medical examinations. (ii) I.Sc. B. pass, with Sanskrit at S.S.C. for present G.F.A.M. Course this examination basic qualification is essential, those who have a special liking for medicine should be given perfect.

11. Curriculum is as per prospectus of the board of Indian medicine U.P., Lucknow (a) yes. (b) yes, the text books are in English, Sanskrit and Hindi as per their availability. (c) New and standard books should be published. A committee on all India basis should be from recognised Ayurvedic colleges of India, where teaching is done by the mixed system, viz. Ayurveda and Modern Medicine. (d) Five years course. (i) Student should possess the basic qualification as per prospectus. His past carrier and character should be good. Students taking part in games and social activities in addition to above be given preference. Final admission is made after a preliminary interview. (ii) High school with general science or sanskrit and other equivalent examinations, of a recognised Board or University (b) Purva Madhyama of Banaras, (iii) Proper basic education should be into science, with Biology and sanskrit upto Matric and after admission a further training for about two years in sanskrit. Facilities should be provided by the Boards of Secondary Education to the students to take sanskrit along with science, upto high school classes and also to offer physics, chemistry, biology, sanskrit and General English in the intermediate class. The standard of sanskrit should level upto that of Madhyama. Till such students be available high school passed students should be admitted and trained for 2 years, in General English, Sanskrit, physics, chemistry and Biology. Purva Madhyama with English and science can also be admitted in the above pre-medical course. Selection should be in the order of merit as regards qualifications, students should posses a good moral character, should be healthy, preference should be given to students, taking part in games and social activities in addition to above qualifications. Before admission there should be a personnel interview and test in general knowledge.

12. Ayurveda. (i) Fundamentals of Ayurveda, sariram materia Medica etc. for pre-clinical and Ayurveda Chikitsha, Charka Vaidya Chintamani etc. for clinical. (a) Yes. (b) Most of the books are in Sanskrit. There are few books written in Telugu and English. (c) I hope original text books in Sanskrit are quite enough, if suitable interpretation can be given by the teachers, if not the old commentaries found in the text books are not suited for the age. Therefore I suggest special commentary should be re-written again by the assistance of a number of pundits who can synthetically panelise the subject in the light of modern and ancient sciences. (d) Four years. (i) Pupils who have completed S.S.L.C. course are generally admitted. In exceptional cases students with good knowledge in Sanskrit and working knowledge in English are admitted. (ii) S.S.L.C. (iii) Proper standard should be very sound knowledge in Sanskrit with working knowledge in official language whatever it be. Regional language and good knowledge.

13. (a) We have got necessary text books for few subjects and notes from English, Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit books are given accordingly for every subject. Text books should be prepared and approved by Government Ayurvedic Committee very soon. (b) The Text books are in Sanskrit, Hindi, English and Marathi languages. (d) 5 years. (i) by interview. (ii) S.S.C. with Sanskrit and Phy., Chemistry and Biology.

14. Same as the Ayurvedic Faculty of the Poona U'sity. (i)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years (ii)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years. (a) Yes. (c) It is very much desirable to have all Text books in regional languages. The Union Government or the State Government must entrust enough Funds with the university for this purpose. (d)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years. (i) Merit only. (ii) Inter Sc. B. Group. (iii) The same as we have at present.

15. According to the curriculum of the state Faculty of Ayur., Unani and Tibbi Systems of Medicine, Bombay. (a) For modern subjects text books are available, or Ayurvedic subjects text books are being prepared. (c) I feel that the books should be written by the teaching staff of different institutions and they should be encouraged by the Government by giving them the financial help and facilities. (d)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years. (i) Copy attached. (ii) Inter Science B. Group and Sans. for S.S.C. or equivalent examination. (iii) The basic qualifications and method of selection which are at present adopted is proper.

16. b. English, Sanskrit, Oriya and Hindi. (c) Suitable Text books, should be got prepared by highly qualified specialists in the subjects concerned. The subject matter should be arranged in a suitably integrated manner in incorporating the essential and important knowledge of both Ayurveda and Modern Medicine and eliminating disputable and unnecessary subjects and details. They should be sufficiently comprehensive and practical too, without any attempt to suppress facts or put forward conclusions which have not been generally accepted or do not stand to scientific reasoning. (d) Four years. (i) By Governing Body mainly on basis of merit in academic qualification. (ii) Matric with Sanskrit or Madhyama with English upto matric standard. I.Sc. with knowledge in Sanskrit preferred. (ii) I.Sc. (Biology) with Matric Sanskrit (b) Solely on basis of merit subject to Physical fitness. (c) for Vidyapitha a Priority list in qualifications proposed.

18. a. Can be had from the office of the Board of A.&U. Systems of Medicine Delhi State. (b) English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu and Arabic. (c) Department fee compiling text books under eminent Scholars should be organised by the State Government, (d) 4 years but proposed five years the next year. (i) On merit and test examination. (iii) Intermediate science (Medical group).

#### Ayurveda: Question No. 21.

*Are the Premedical subject viz Chemistry Physics and Biology are taught in your College or only the Students having passed these Examinations are Admitted?*

II. T. INSTT.

1. Yes. Such students get exemption from science classes.
2. These are taught in the college during 1st year.
3. Only passed students are allowed in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Sanskrit Hindi.
4. These subjects are being taught.

7. No, they are not taught. No students who have passed these examinations are selected nor rejected. Since the method of study of Ayurveda in the past is not on these lines. And a study on the lines now envisaged may not unearth the truths of Ayurveda but may help certain good things to be absorbed into Modern medicine without any progress for Ayurveda. The 30 years experience of renjanaca remisice in Ayurveda and state aid proves this.

8. No.
10. No. students have to pass in these subjects before admission.
11. Yes. Physics, Chemistry and Biology are taught in our college.
12. They are taught in premedical course, but only rudimentary principles.
13. The subjects Physics, Chemistry are taught in your college.
14. Only those students who have passed the inter sc. (B) examination are admitted.
15. The students having passed these examinations are admitted. However Bio-chemistry is taught to the students as a premedical subject.
16. Yes. Taught.
17. They are taught in the college

## Ayurveda : Question No. 22

*Are the Facilities and Equipment Sufficient? Please give a list (A) of Equipments. (B) Have you got a Library? If so give the No. of Books and Journals. (C) What are the number of theoretical Lectures on each Subject. What is the period of the Lecture? (D) What are the Number of Practical Demonstrations and hours of Practical work in each Subject. (E) Is the Examination taken in All three Methods? (i) In Theoretical. (ii) Practical. (iii) Oral.*

## III. T. INSTT.

1. The laboratories are not fully equipped. The Committee is trying to get funds from the Government for it. (B) Yes. Over Six hundred. (C) period of lecture is 50 minutes. No. of lectures of each subject not in the syllabus of Board of Indian Medicine U.P. (D) For anesthetic Practicals—3 periods of 40 minutes each daily for practical or other subjects. 2 periods of 40 minutes daily or as per time-table. (E) Yes. (i) Yes. (ii) Yes. (iii) Yes.

2. (a) Lists can be supplied at a later date. (b) No. of books 1113. (h) No. of journals 12 monthly. (c) Kindly see the prospectus of BIMS Course of U.P. (d) According to the prospectus of the I.M. (d) (i, ii, iii) Yes.

3. Have it from the Principal of the Institutions. (e) (i, ii, iii) Yes.

4. Not sufficient. (b) Yes above 1000. (c) 40 minutes. (d) (i, ii, iii) Yes.

5. A list of equipment of various deptt. is herewith attached.

(b) Yes, No. of books 2384. No. of Journals 45. (c) See App. III. (e) Yes. (i, ii, iii) Yes.

7. Facilities and equipment are meagre in private institutes. Expecting Out-door dispensary of Ayurveda there is no better provision for imparting teaching Ayurvedic Medicine. In Govt. managed institutes the bed strength is meagre, with very little money provided by the state Governments for these. (b) Yes. 400 books and half dozen journals. (c) About 240 theoretical lectures in Ayurvedic of one hour duration about 30 to 150 lectures in each subject, depending on the nature of subjects. (d) Indian Pharmacy is practically demonstration for 2 hours daily for 180 working days clinics in Ayurveda without patient dispensary is offered daily for 3 hrs. for 90 days in the 3rd and similar period in the 4th year. Similar training in modern surgery, medicine gynocology and midwifery is provided for at the Govt. distct. Headquarters hospital and women and children hospital. (e) i. Yes. ii. Yes 3.

8. No A list of equipment is sent herewith. Yes. About 300 medical books. Ayurveda Journals. (d) The time-table of periods both practical and theory is sent separately

10. Yes. (excepting a little standard of staff). As per rules of F. of these Ayurvedic systems of medicine Bombay. (b) Yes. about 500 as per rules of the State faculty 45 minutes. (d) as per curriculum of state faculty. (i, ii, iii). yes.

11. Yes, the equipment is sufficient as per minimum requirements of the UP (a) A list of equipments is attached herewith. (b) Yes, we have got a library.

12. Charts of anatomy, physiology, physics and chemistry apparatus, different kinds of yantras for preparation of medicines surgical appliances and apparatus. (b) Yes, 200 Western books. 250 books in Sanskrit and in Ayurveda. (c) 45 minutes. 360 lectures in Fundamental, 180 sarira, 250 Nidana, 120 Dravya-guna, 180 Anatomy, 180 Physiology, 250 physics, chemistry Biology, 500. (d) Practical demonstrations for treatment is from daily, there will be about 1200 demonstrations for clinical students. (d) (i, ii, iii) Yes.

13. No. List attached. (b) Yes. we have a library having about 250 to 300 books and 5 journals. The period of 45 minutes. (d) 150 lectures subjects. (e) Yes. examinations are taken in (1) Theoretical (2) Practical and (3) Oral.

14. Facilities and equipment are not quite sufficient [and further strengthening is necessary. A list is attached. Yes. Books 1729 Journals 30. The number is given in Annexure No. 8. (e) i, ii, iii, Yes.

15. Yes. It is being equipped. List of equipment attached. Yes. No. of books and Journals 1800. The period of each lecture is 45. (d) Clinical 3 hours. Non clinical subjects 2 to 3 hours. (i, ii, iii) Yes.

16. Not sufficient yet to be supplemented list of equipment enclosed Note 6. Yes books 1696 and journals 16. Note No. 7 is enclosed for perusal.

18. Yes list enclosed. Yes. 2630 and some manuscripts. The number of lectures for each subject is not fixed. Subjects are as finished as much as lectures are required. (d) Not definitely fixed but complete demonstrations are given with the session (i. ii iii Yes).

### Ayurveda: Question No. 23

*Do you suggest any improvement? (i) Is the curriculum well balanced? Does the curriculum give a satisfactory basic Education in all branches of medicine? (3) Is there a case for shortening the Basic Curriculum by omitting detailed studies of certain subjects? (4) Should more detailed attention be given to certain branches of Medicine and Common Disease? (5) Should the students after graduation undergo internship if so, what type of Training should be given to them? (6) What is the Ratio of Hospital beds to the Number of the students. (a) Existing (b) Recommended.*

### II T. INSTT.

1. (1) No. Some subjects are in much more details while others are in brief inspite of the importance of the subject. 2. It can be taken as satisfactory, as far as 'Kaya Chikitsa' is concerned. 3. By omitting premedical and pre ayurvedic subject which should be included in admission examination. 4. Yes. Ayurvedic 'Shalya and Shalakay' require more detailed attention. 5. Yes. The graduates should be given chance to work in hospital for some time under the guidance of their superiors. 6. One bed between two students 6. Five beds for one student.

2. (1) No. 2. No more attention is required to be given for practical work in Ayurvedic subjects as well as non-clinical modern subjects. There are shown great details in the curriculum but in fact that is not in practice in any of the Colleges of the Board. 3. Certain subjects require shortening of the curriculum specially basic sciences of Ayurveda need not be taught in such a detail that the student should become a Pandit of Sankhy Vedant and not of Ayurveda. Only portions applied to Ayurveda should be taught Ayurvedic Sharir Rachna Vijnan needs complete omission from the curricula which is found in Sanhitas is a subject for Post-Graduate studies. Shalya Shalakya and Agad and Arishtavyayan and also requires curtailment because I am of the opinion that only those portions should be kept in the degree courses, which are fully established by our practical knowledge and which can be taught practically. 4. Yes. Drayaguna Ras Shastra and Kaya Chikitsa are the subjects which should be given more emphasis. 5. Not compulsorily by 6 a 1 for 6 according to the present strength. b. Approximately 1 for 5.

4. More stress should be laid on practical and oral methods. (i) Yes, (ii) Yes  
3. Under consideration of board. 4. Yes. 5. Yes. specialized practical training. 6 2, 1, equal.

5. 1. Yes 2. yes. 3. yes. 4. according to present curriculum enough attention is given to medicine and common diseases. 5. At least for 6 months as a houseman in any recognised Housemanships in Ayurveda, mid-wifery, surgery, pathology, radiology should be given.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  beds per student faculty standard. a. 160 beds b. 100 beds.

7. The theoretical side is probably well balanced. The practical side must be made by establishing well-equipped ayurvedic hospitals, herbariums i. rasasalas ii. yes iii. question of shortening the course does not arise or it is advisable since in every ayurvedic institute basic knowledge in sciences (modern) and Anatomy surgery. Midwifery etc. are being taught. 4 yes to E. N. T. diseases. Dental, eye and midwifery and tuberculosis and leprosy. 5. Yes. This should be only in a well-equipped Ayurvedic hospital and not in the Dispatch head quarter hospitals of modern medicine, which is the practice now inforce for graduates and licentiate of the college of Indian Medicine Madras who subsequently are eligible for appointment, in local funds allopathic dispensaries. There by the entire national effort to up grade Ayurveda is lost, and the training centre has become an indirect way for entering modern medicine field. Hence internship should be at Ayurvedic should be barred for selection to L. F. allopathic dispensary. 6. We have, no ayurvedic hospital. For bolass institutes. training in a dispensary with 50 outpatients is considered enough for locally 10 students admitted.

10. 1. More emphasis is laid on modern medical subjects chiefly in practical training yes. 2. Yes. 4. Yes. 5. Yes. They should be attached to Govt. and other hospitals with a view to focus their attention on practical side of treatment 6. 5 beds per two students. a. 5 beds per two students. b. the same.

**II. QUESTION No. 23. Ayurveda.****II. T. INSTT.**

More importance should be given to the daily work of the student, and there should be Bi-weekly or monthly tests in each subject separately to be taken by the staff of that subject and record should be maintained for those tests, which should be considered at the time of the annual examination.

(i) Curriculum needs some improvement. (ii) No. (iii) Yes, shortening the curriculum by omitting certain parts in certain subjects can be done. (iv) Yes. (v) Yes. Students should after graduating undergo internship in some of the hospitals under a qualified and experienced graduate for about six months. Students who pass with credit, should be given a chance of interim anshio or house surgeonship in the different wards of the institution from which he was passed. Other students may be given a chance in other hospitals even in district's hospitals. (vi) (9a) Number of beds in the Prince Yeshwant Hospital is thirty-one and few extras, a Maternity Hospital of beds 35 is also attached to the institution. The ration is 2 beds per student. (b) The ration of beds.

12. (i) I do not think it so. (ii) No. (iii) I do not think there is any course. Course can never be shortened it shall be larged on the other hand. (iv) Yes. (v) Better if it is so done. Training should be given in Surgery, Midwifery, and equipments. No such facilities are provided except dispensing cases. (b) we recommend at least 10 beds to each student.

13. (i) Yes well balanced. (2) Yes. (3) No. (4) More attention should be given to Hospital work and practicals and basic study in Ayurveda subjects. (5) No. (6) For the new institutions 1-1 and for well established 2 to 3 : 1 (a) 1 : 1. (b) 2 : 1.

14. No. Yes. Yes. No. No. 'Yes' if possible. The training should be of the following nature. (a) A housemanship at a recognised ayurvedic hospital for 6 months. (b) Attendance for six months at the dispensary of Ayurvedic practitioner recognised by the University for the purpose. (a).The ration is at present  $2\frac{1}{2}$  beds to 1 newly admitted student (b) It should be raised to 3 beds to 1.

15. (1) Yes. (2) Yes. (3) No. (4) Nil. (5) Yes. The students should be asked to work in an ayurvedic hospital for at least one year. (6) 2.5 beds per student. (a) 2.5 (b) 5 beds.

16. 1. Standard curriculum preferably of integrated type uniform all over India to be prepared. Not well balanced. (2) Yes. (3) More attention to be given. (4) Yes. (5) Yes. Internship should be compulsory for all, for one year.

18. (1) Yes. (2) Yes. (3) No. (4) No. (5) Yes. Rotatory House appointments for one year. (6) 1 :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  1 :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  5 : 2.

**QUESTION No. 24. Ayurveda.**

What is (a) the number of admissions every year? (b) Total No. of students at present? (c) No. passed out every year? (d) What is the expenditure per student per annum? (e) What is the Hostel Arrangement? (f) How many male and female students are there?

1. Below 100 (b) 313 (c) 40 approx. (d) Rs. 200 per annum (e) 60 existing (f) female and rest are male.

2. (a) Number not fixed. (b) 74. (c) approximately. (d) No arrangement existing at present. All male students.

3. (a) 20 (b) 65 (c) 10 (d)—(e) at present no arrangement but plants are ready (f) 3 female rest males.

4. Male students 224 female 37 total 261 examination every 6 months 1150 Rs. 4 male hostel 1 female hostel 70 males 10 females total 80.

7. (a) Thiry to Thirty five. (b) 110. (c) 10 in the previous years, likely to be 20 in coming years. (d) For the student about Rs. 1,000/- per year expenditure for the institute for student Rs. 150/- (e) For 25 Lodging and Boarding. Monthly cost Rs. 50/- Nearly 50 students are having  $\frac{1}{2}$  concession or full concession for boarding in about  $\frac{1}{2}$  Doz. Free student home,

8. (a) This year we are allowed to admit 20 students. (b) 29 students. (c) This first examination is to be held this October. (d) As we have newly begun the class we have not yet accounted on these lines but however the expences may go to about Rs. 250/- per student per annum. (f) We have no Hostel of our own.

10. (a) Thirty (b) 115 (c) about eight (d) About one thousand rupees (e) Accommodation for 20 students is available in the Hostel Maler—103 Females 12—115 Total.

11. (a) Admission of fifty students is permitted to this institution by U. P. Board and about forty five students are admitted every year. The number of students at present is 128. (c) Students numbering 130 have passed in the last seven years. (d) The expenditure per student per year is about 150 rupees. (e) Accommodation is provided for twenty five. (f) male students are 124 Female students are 4 in number.

12. About 20 students. (b) 60 students (c) About 10 students (d) 1200 per annum. (e) No hostel attached (f) Male and female student 50—4.

13. (a) 50 to 60 students (b) two hundred (c) About 20 25 students (e) only lodging.

14. 60 only. (b) 360 (c) 60 to 70 (d) Rs. 693/- (e) Yes. (f) 268 and 92.

15. (a) 60 (b) 315 (c) 50 and 48 (d) 220/- and 185/- p.a. (e) There is no hostel at present. (f) Male 225 Female 90.

16. (a) 30/- (b) 132 (c) 11, 12, 15 (d) Rs. 655/- (e) Yes. (f) 140 and Nil.

18. Normally 50 students are admitted in each Ayurvedic & Unani. (b) 211. (c) 45. (d) 960/- per annum. (e) Accommodation 400 students. (f) Male 198 female 13.

### QUESTION No. 25.

*Is there a hospital attached ? If so of how many being ?*

(2) Yes 40 General 8 Special. (3) Yes, of 12 beds at present. (4) Yes. (5) Yes, 160 beds in 3 hospitals. (6) Yes 60 beded. (7) Yes, 250 beded. (8) Yes, of 30 beds. (9) Yes, 110 beded. (11) Yes, 31 and 30 beded hospitals. (13) Yes, 25 beded. (14) Yes, 152 beded. (15) Yes, two hospitals of 80 and 70 beded. (16) Yes, two hospitals of 40 and 150 beded. (18) Yes, 50 beded.

### III. HOSPITAL ATTACHED TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1. Yes, 150 beded.

#### Ayurveda Question No. 26.

नायुवेद ज्योति

*What is the number of Nurses, Dais.*

II. T. INSTT.

1. 2-Nil
2. 1-1
4. 10-Nil
5. 11-5
6. 11-5
7. 20-Not known
8. 2-2
10. 2-12.
11. 5-7
12. -5
13. 2-2
14. 20-18
15. 30-17
16. 9-6
18. 2-4-2

## III. HOSPITAL ATTACHED

2. 16-9

**Ayurveda Question No. 27**

*Is there a manufacturing pharmacy if so are the medicines manufactured according to a recognised pharmacopoeia.—*

1. Yes. According to standard ayurvedic books.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.
7. Yes.
8. Yes.
- 9.
10. Yes
11. Yes
13. Yes.
14. Yes.
15. Yes.
16. Yes.
18. Yes.

**Ayurveda Question No. 28.**

*Are the following subjects being taught. Anatomy Physiology Surgery Pharmacology midwifery Gynaecology ophthalmology Ear Nose and Throat diseases public health and Hygiene pathology medical jurisprudence biochemistry pharmacy.*



*If these subjects are to be added state how they should be arranged with the existing syllabus pre-side by side or post.*

**II. T. INSTT.**

1. All subjects except Biochemistry are being taught.
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. All subjects except Biochemistry are being taught.—side by side.
5. All subjects except Pharmacology and Ear, Nose and Throat disease are being taught E.N.T. in the Post Graduate.
6. Yes—Side by side except (d) (g) (h).
10. Yes.
11. All subjects except Biochemistry are being taught.—side by side.
12. Yes.
13. Yes. Side by side.
15. Yes. Side by side.
16. Yes. except Biochemistry—side by side.
18. Yes. Side by side.

### III. HOSPITAL ATTACHED

I. Bacteriology Parasitology Mental social industrial etc. hygiene. Dietetics Sanitation Ventilation etc. to be added.

#### Question No. 29 A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.

I. A. Yes. B. No. C. 48 beds in all E. In surgical cases.

#### F. Ayurvedic G. No.

2. A. Yes. B. No. C. For practical teaching students are sent to civil hospital D. There is a combined out-door department attached to the college hospital, F. Ayurvedic and Modern. G. As a routine Ayurvedic drugs are used but certain cases and emergencies modern drugs are also used. H. 3 hours daily.

3. A. Yes. B. Yes. C. Students are allowed to go in State Hospital. C. 300 beds.

4. A. Yes Except in Biochemistry B. No. C. No. D. No E. No. F. Ayurvedic G. Rarely in medical cases and in surgical cases. H. 3 hours a day.

5. A. Yes. B. No. C. 40-40-50 D. No. E. No. F. Ayurvedic G. No. H. 1½ months per batch 3 hours daily.

6. B. No. C. 40-10-10 D. Not in our own hospital. E. In civil hospital and O.P.D. & Indoor treatment in modern medicine is carried out. F. Ayurvedic G. No. H. 3 hours daily.

#### Ayurveda Question No. 29

6. (b) We have no separate wards for treatment in modern medicine in our Ayurvedic Hospital (c) 40 Ayurvedic in our own hospital 10 in Ayurvedic Hospital plus 30 civil hospital 10 ayurvedic Hospital plus 40 S.M.K. Maternity Hospital including in surgical Deptt. (d) Not in our own hospital (e) In the civil hospital both O.P.D. & Indoor treatment in modern medicine is carried out. (f) Ayurvedic in our Hospital Modern Allopathy in civil Hospital (g) No. In our Ayur. Hospital modern drugs are not used as routine (h) We divide the students in different batches. Each batch has to attend the Outdoor and Indoor Depts. for at least 1½ months per each term and 3 hours daily.

7. (a) As stated in Q. 28 above. (b) There is no Ayur. Hospital attached. Existing facility at the different Govt. Allopathic Hospital is being utilised thereby much money, is saved. The Govt. also should cooperate fully in this matter.

8. (a) No. (b) No. (c) Medical 20 beds. Surgical deptt. is to be started Maternity. 10 beds. (d) No. (f) Ayurvedic (g) No. (h) The Hospital practicals are not yet begun.

10. (a) Yes, in all these subjects as per rules of Faculty of Ayurvedic medicine Bombay. (b) Modern medical treatment is given in train hospital. (c) Our hospital 30-10 Civil hospital 20-20-80 ; our hospital 20 plus civil hospital 10-110. (d) Yes in civil hospital only. (e) In the civil hospital only. (f) Ayurvedic in medical diseases modern in surgical disease (g) No. (h) No.

11. (a) Yes, practical classes are held in all the subjects taught here. The curriculum of each subject is as per prospectus of U.P. Board. (b) There are no separate wards for Modern system of Medicine but treatment is usually given by the modern system medicine in surgical cases, and also in medical cases in case of urgency. (d) Number of beds in surgical is 6 or more if necessary ; Number of beds in Medical is 25 ; Number of beds in Maternity is 35 ; Number of beds in Gynaecology is 35. (d) No. But surgical cases are usually treated by modern system of medicine. (e) Students are allowed to attend Govt. hospitals of modern medicine.

(f) Usually Ayurvedic & modern medicine whenever necessary. (g) No. (h) Two hours daily for complete two years by rotation

12. (a) A few practical classes are held in light of insufficient materials secured as there is no Govt. aid (d) Yes. In the local municipal dispensaries practical training in modern medicine is also being carried out for the benefit of the students as well as out pts. because all the medical offices are L. I. Ms. capable of handling both the systems. (e) The municipal dispensary and special dispensary one attached to school managed by the Committee. (f) Ayurveda and Modern medicine (g) Yes. (h) Atleast three hours a day for two yrs.

13. (a) Yes. (b) No. (c) Medical 15-surgical 5 maternity 5 (d) No. (e) No. (f) Purely ayurvedic treatment. (g) No (h) 3 hours daily.

14. (a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) Medical 50 Surgical 60 Gyne. 32 Eye & Ear 10 (d) No. exceptin the eye department where refraction and other methods of treatment are employed (e) Out, 11 deptit. (f) Ayurvedic only. (g) No. (h) At least 3 hours.

15. (a) Yes, except pharmacology and according to curriculum. (b) No, medical wards of the hospital are purely ayurvedic, while surgical, midwifery and Gynac., patients are treated both ayurvedic and modern medicine. (c) Medical (Ayur.) 60; Surgical 60; Mid Gunac 30. (d) The treatment in modern medicine is partly carried out. (e) As (f). Ayurvedic (g) No. (h) Three years for all subjects.

16. Yes. (b) At G. A. Hospital only. (c) 70, 50, 30 (d) At Out-door department at Govt. Headquarters Hospital (e) An out-door department at Govt. Headquarters Hospital. (f) (1) Ayurvedic in G.A. Hospital and out-door. (2) Modern medicine in Gvt. Head quarters Hospital Puri. (h) Six months during two years in each of (i) Medical (ii) Surgical and (iii) Maternity and Gynaecological wards and (iv) Out-door. Three hours daily.

18. (a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) 26 12m12 (d) Yes. (c) In the college hospital building (f) Medical dept. Ayurvedic & Unani surgical and Maternity Deptt. Modern (g) No. (h) Two years.

### Question No. 30.

*Is there any Postgraduate Training ? If so, is any Research being carried out. If so state lines on which it is carried out ?*

#### HOSPITAL ATTACHED

2. No. No.

#### TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1. Yes. (No) research is carried out.

2. No.

3. No.

4. No. Clinical research is carried out in our Ayur. Hospital. It is sponsored by the Board of Research, Bombay, dropsy and diabetes only on pure ayurvedic lines. No research publications.

8. No.

10. No.

11. No. There is no post graduate training and no research is being carried out.

13. No. There is no post graduate course.

14. Yes. Yes. Three types of Research is conducted : (i) Standardisation of Ayurvedic preparations ; (ii) Study of the constitution ; (iii) Clinical Research in cases of Ascites Chronic Diarrhoea and Joint troubles. A publication on (i) is in the press. For other see appendix II.

15. No. No.

16. No. No.

18. No.

### Question No. 32.

*Should there be post-graduate study in Ayurvedic Unani or Homeopathy for the Graduate of Modern Medicine ?*

#### REPRESENTATIVE BODY

2. Post-graduate training in Ayurveda for graduates of modern medicines will be a castle in the air. Interested persons of modern medicines may carry research on various branches of ayurveda and may be conferred with the degree of Ph. D. D. Sc.

3. No. It is essential to have the basic knowledge of language and the principles of the subject before one goes for post graduation. They should graduate first in the system. They may be favoured by condensed courses.

4. The act framed by the Council should be so broad based that the states can make necessary changes arising from local requirements.

An entrance examination specially for the knowledge of sanskrit and including other pre-requisite subjects required for the post-graduate course of Ayurveda be compulsorily kept for the adequate grasp of Ayurveda for the graduates of other recognised medical Sciences.

The number of such modern medical graduates should be strictly 10% of the total number of admission to the post graduate ayurveda course and it should not exceed under any circumstances.

6. No. There will be no use in giving any higher training to students of other systems unless they have got clear insight into the fundamentals and peculiar terminology of Ayurveda. Besides there are as yet no trained Ayurvedic graduates to take in hand post-graduate training. Such of the students who are desirous of deeply getting the knowledge in ayurveda, should first try to study the principles of and even if outwardly they find anything unagreeable to them according to their system they shall go through the whole of Ayurveda line by line. Then only will they be able to integrate Ayurveda with their system.

7. Please refer No. 4.

9. Yes. The post graduate study in Ayurveda for modern medical graduates (Allopaths) should be regulated by the Bharat Ayurveda Maha Vidyalaya, the course of which should be two years' period.

11. Yes, but on the condition that there should also be a post graduate study course in modern medicine for the graduates of Ayurveda and Unani systems of medicines. The period of study shoud be at least one year. The post-graduate course can be started in existing modern medicine college of Indian systems of medicine.

12. Yes. 3 hours daily for one year by experts of that system.

13. No. Only the graduates of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are properly equipped and qualified to take a post-graduate course in Ayurveda or Unani. Three years.

#### SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

2. No. there will be no use in giving any higher training to students of other unless they have clear insight into the fundamentals and peculiar terminology of Ayurveda used in all of its subjects. Besides there are as yet no trained Ayurvedic Graduates to take in hand post graduate training. Such students, however, who are desirous of deeply getting the knowledge of Ayurveda should first try to study the principles of Ayurveda, and even if outwardly they find anything unagreeable or unreasonable according to their systems, they must go through the whole of Ayurveda, line by line. Then only they will be able to integrate Ayurveda with their system.

4. In my view 2 years of Ayurvedic training to them will suffice for detailed study of Ayurveda they may need 3 years training and after finishing that, they may be appointed in Ayurvedic college. This thing will not make them feel of their extra study. Ayurveda also needs such personnel in many departments of academy.

5. Definitely yes.

6. No. Only Snatakas of Ayurveda can enjoy this privilege. Graduates of Modern medicine are not conversant with even the alfa and omega of Ayurveda. How can they be initiated into post-graduate studies in Ayurveda ?

7. An entrance examination specially for the knowledge of sanskrit and including other pre-requisite subjects required for the post-graduate course of Ayurveda be compulsorily kept for the adequate grasp of Ayurveda for the graduates of other recognised medical sciences. The number of such modern medical graduates should be strictly 10% of the total number of admissions to the post-graduate Ayurveda course and it should not exceed under any circumstances.

8. Same as above.

9. Yes. It is very necessary to our poor country. That the graduates of the Ayurvedic medicine, taking their post-graduation in mode of medical science, may help out country's needs of health. But it shall constitute a scientific anomaly to put such persons to an Ayurvedic post-graduate course as have no previous solid ground in Ayurvedic systems of medicines.

10. Yes.

11. Such post-graduate study should be optional. But it should be for a period of at least 2 years.

12. Post graduate study is essential and also necessary. Such graduate should have practical experience by practising or working under a qualified doctor of the system for at least a year.

13. No. because, the basic principle of both systems are different and such a course for students will not be helpful for Ayurveda.

14. Yes, there must be a post graduate course at least for two years duration for the graduates of modern medicine. P. G. classes may be started in institutions (ayurvedic colleges and hospitals) but these should be equipped on the same scales on modern Hospital (allopathy).

15. There should be postgraduate courses in Ayurveda for both in Ayurvedic and allopathic graduates. Reorganisation of the theory and practice of Ayurveda though the advances in modern medicines and Surgery period two years.

17. There should be a post graduate studies for Ayurvedic graduates, as the graduate of allopathic system are not competent enough to understand the fundamentals of Ayurveda without the knowledge of sanskrit. The graduates of Ayurveda should be given instruction in all eight branches of Ayurveda with interse practical work for 2 to 3 years in the college which should have a hospital attached.

18. Yes but I delete Homeopath from it.

19. Yes there should be post graduate study for Ayurvedic systems of medicine.

22. Yes. The post graduate study in Ayurveda for modern medical graduates should also be regulated by the Bharat Ayurveda Vidyalaya, the course of which should be of two years period.

23. Yes. Provision may be made for postgraduate study for the Graduates of modern medicine.

24. No. Not necessary.

25. Yes, the period of study should comprise of not less than two years after graduation. Study of Ayurvedic clinical medicine in general should be made compulsory and a problem in any aspect of the different ayurvedic subjects should be undertaken by every student for research purposes and thesis on that subject is to be submitted for examination.

26. Willing medical graduates might be given post-graduate training in Ayurveda but their position must be at par with the Ayurvedic graduates having post-graduate training. The course should be extended upto 2 years.

29. Hypothetically, there can be no objection to have such a course. However, at present there is no attraction for the Modern Med. degree holder to take up such a course.

32. Not necessary.

33. No, they must graduate first in Ayurveda. They may be favoured with condensed course for graduation.

34. Yes, Sir.

35. No, Sir.

36. There should be a post-graduate study for those graduates of modern medicine who have trained themselves in Ayurvedic system of medicine from any recognised Ayurveda college." The period should be one year.

37. No. Only under graduates of the Ayurveda are properly equipped and qualified, to take a post-graduate course in Ayurveda.

39. I have no objection if graduates of modern medicine are admitted to Post Graduate Training in Ayurveda.

40. No, Only Ayurvedic Graduates should be provided with post-graduate training in different branches of Ayurveda.

### Ayurveda Question No. 33

*What measures can be taken to improve the facilities for training in these systems of medicine?*

#### I. STATE

1. More colleges should be opened up so that students are trained well and settled in rural areas.

2. Larger funds be provided and the state or the central control be enforced.

3. Research institutes will be attached to the Ayurvedic College. Hospital attached to the Ayurvedic College will be fully equipped and will have pathological laboratory and X-Ray and OPD.

4. Establishment of New Colleges.

5. (a) Raising the standard and status of the graduates so that proper type of student can be attracted. (b) Appointing highly skilled and qualified teachers and treating them as per with the medical colleges. (c) Preparing proper type of text books covering the whole syllabus in the subject. (d) Providing post-graduate training facilities. (e) Providing better facility for practical training.

7. (a) Replacement of the non-Ayurvedic elements. (b) Pay scales of workers in the Ayurvedic Institution should be upgraded. (c) Funds for the Ayurvedic Institutions should be raised. (d) Honorary service systems may be introduced. (e) Premedical and medical allopathic teaching initially introduced. (f) Ayurvedic hospitals in India should be increased. (g) 50% of the existing medical beds in the public and Govt. hospital should be allotted to Ayurveda. (h) One Ayurvedic research centre in each state. (i) One Panch Karma hospital on a very large scale should be maintained in each state.

9. A combined Ayurvedic and medical course must be started in Ayurvedic college recognised by the Central Govt.

10 & 11. As per the answers of No. 7 above.

12. Establishment of new colleges.

13. Except in the State of Bombay adequate facilities for teaching in Shuddha Ayurveda hardly exist. As Shuddha Ayurveda has been neglected sponsoring of teaching institutions at this stage will have to be done wholly by Government.

16. To open institutions well-paid staff ; by opening Indoor hospitals ; to start research laboratories ; to control herbal production of Jungle ; to start Ayurvedic Pharmacies.

#### TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1. Well equipped hospital with arrangement for panch karma chikitsa.
2. Raise standard and status—appointment of highly skilled and qualified teachers. To prepare proper text books. Post-graduate training.
3. Systematic adequate help by Govt. for systematic training in Ayurveda is essential i.e. post-graduate training.
4. Patronization from State and Central Governments. Same facilities should be given to vaidyas as enjoyed by allopathics.
5. To increase the Ayurvedic beds to establish Panch Karma Hospitals to establish Ayurvedic Hospital in every big cities.
8. The first important step would be to see that Ayurvedic people above are allowed to manage, Ayurveda colleges, schools and other Govt. Bodies. Sufficient financial help should be granted to various Ayurvedic activities. The pay scales of Ayurvedic staff should be made attractive to good talents in Ayurveda to come.
9. A medical teaching institution in Ayurveda should have attached to it a well equipped hospital, a pharmacy, a botanical garden and a museum. Most of the existing institutions do not possess these requisites. This topic has been fully discussed in the scheme for Ayurvedic research submitted by me to the T.C. Govt. in my capacity as Research professor of the Ayurvedic college Trivandrum.
10. Facilities should be provided for the graduates of Indian medicine to learn the modern medicine and attend all its practicals in the medical colleges and graduates of Modern Medicine should have the same facilities in Indian medicine colleges.
11. By providing good hospitals for practical training. By allotting equal share of beds in all headquarters hospitals for Ayurveda system. By absorbing oriental measures and traditions in the health department. To give equal status in order to prevent a number of epidemics.
13. There should be a big hospital containing 100 to 300 beds.
14. Yes, ultimately that should be the goal but initially introduce a common standard of admission, the same duration of the course and a common degree.
15. Hospital is the main place where medical science is taught. 50% of the cases from the existing medical wards in all Govt. hospitals may be reserved for Ayurvedic treatment. Existing discrimination in the pay scales of Ayurvedic and allopathic graduates should be discontinued so that good and intelligent students will be attracted to Ayurvedic

course. Research facilities will ultimately improve the teaching standard of the teaching institutions. Text books are in urgent necessity in the present. This work should be taken up as early as possible.

17. There should be OPD & IN-DOOR Ayurvedic Hospital—Hostels for Boys and Girls, Laboratories, a pharmacy, a museum, a library, a herbarium Dissection hall.

#### SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

1. As a major part to promote the real progress of Ayurveda, all Ayurveda bodies such as Govt. Boards, Faculties, Research Institutions, Ayurveda Colleges and Hospitals must be represented and managed by Vaidyas only.

3. There are two types of measures. Measures that can help directly and indirectly.

4. As per No. 1 above.

5. Every state should have Ayurvedic Maha Vidyalaya, one for every five million population, with arrangement for practical training of all the branches of Ayurveda such as Banaspati (garden) Vidnyan.

6. First of all the whole department of Ayurveda should strictly be in charge of Vaidyas.

The scale of pay of the workers in Ayurvedic institutions should be so up-graded as to enable highly talented persons from amongst these to handle intricate problems affecting their system, efficiently do teaching work or tackle responsible jobs in the Govt. or public bodies. The grants for Ayurvedic institutions should be raised to a level at par to those of Allopathic institutions.

7. As per No. 1 above.

8. There should be a big hospital containing 100 to 300 beds including arrangements for male and female wards, T. B. Ward, Leprosy Ward etc.

9. The four-years course for Ayurvedic colleges to prepare graduates in Ayurveda must be prepared, in which one year's course should be for surgery and mid-wifery, and it should be taught according to the notes in Q. 31(a).

(b) The six months training course for practitioners should be prepared as stated in Q. 31(b).

(c) Two years post-graduate course as in Q. 32.

(d) Each teaching institution should have its own hospital—indoor and out-door.

(e) The scholars for every teaching course should be given scholarships.

10. With additional financial help and loans at reasonable interest to existing private Institutions and thus encouraging voluntary private enterprise.

11. The syllabus should be uniform embodying preclinical subjects with period of 6th months. Admission std. inter science.

12. By introducing Yogasanas Medicastrology, Sankhya, Tarka and Vedanta as adjunct subjects.

13. Course of five years, Pay scale to be increased, funds of the institutions should be increased. Honorary teaching be introduced into the institutions.

14. The first major step in the direction of improving the training in the Ayurvedic system consists of the removal of the anti-ayurvedic element. Pay scale should be increased. The funds of Ayurvedic institution increased similar to Allopathy ones. The number of Ayurvedic hospitals should be increased.

#### SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

2. Ayurveda should be handled by the Vaidyas. The pay should be increased so as to unable highly trained persons. The grants should as that of Allopathy one. More hospitals should be stated, in the rural area.

3. Anti Ayurveda element should be removed. Pay scale should be increased. The funds should be increased. Honorary teaching to be introduced. Number of Ayurvedic Hospitals should be increased at least 100 Ayurvedic hospital in each district.

4. Ayurvedic college affiliated with the Indian Ayurvedic Council. There should be ayur. laboratory well equipped, and also ayur. magazine. We need lab. well equipped for discoveries of medicines, their properties and formaton. These laboratories should synthesised ayur. herbs on the modern chemical sand biological views. These laboratories should search out their potency and expiry date.

81 M. of Health.

Ayur. should install its therapeutic lab. to detect excretion absorption sactivity, accumulative poisoning of medicines. This will also search antidozes fatal dozes optimum dozes, and such medicinal plants.

Ayur. should get installed its own pathological lab. with the help of allopathic media to initiate its own system of pathological tests and stains etc. It should be well equipped with modern apparatus. Every college should get ayur. magazines. There must be E. & T. I. operation Deptt. under modern master of surgery. They should be treated with the mode of Ayur. Use of modern appliances should be liberal. Special research Deptt. should be headed by M. Sc. and M.B. B.S. and Ayurvedacharya. Deserving students should be sent to foreign lands, if facilities of Ayurveda, found there.

5. The same method may be usually adopted in relation to Allopathy.

6. Importance of Sanskrit with national language as medium. Non-qualified persons should be examined to mobilise them in the Health Services. Perfect knowledge of Sanskrit should be expected to those who seek admission in higher course. Each dist. must have well equipped Ayur. dispensary and hospital.

7. Managed by Vaidyas. Each institution have out-door, in-door hospital, hostel for boys and girls, lab., Pharmacy etc. Pay Scale of the staff of the institution should be increased. Pay scale for the graduates and diploma holders as that of the modern ones.

8. Same as above.

9. Removal of anti Ayur. elements. Pay scale should be increased. Hon. Teaching should be introduced into the Govt. Institutions. To redundant and irrevant of pre medical and medical allopathic teaching intially introduced under the ages of non-ayurvedic planners of the ayurvedic education should be drastically curtailed and the time thus saved be utilised for imparting intensive ayurvedic training to the scholars in order to give them a reasonable mastery over the theory and practice of Ayurveda. The number of Ayur. hospital should be increased.

10. Modern diagnostic method should be checked with the examination system covered up by ayurvedists. This will corelate the modern and animaltry of tackling the health and disease of mankind.

11. There should be well equipped ayur. hospitals and ayur. colleges on the level equal to those provided for modern medicine.

12. Nothing more at present.

13. It should be confirmed first that ayurveda is our nationality and every way should go to the uplift of it.

14. The present institutions should be provided more equipments and facilities.

15. Practice of ayur. through the advances in modern medicine and surgery. Period two years by creating a suitable researches in Ayurveda on approved methods of medicine and surgery.

16. There must be adequate finance, better teachers, should be established in more ayur. institutions. Teacher-must be the standard of post-graduate standard. Should be raised the standard of admission in Ayurvedic institutions. Uniform syllabus and curriculum should be prepared all over India.

17. There should be big hospital of 1000 bed and library of all the books written on ayurveda in any language of the World, with charts photos and other material relates to ayurveda, museum and herbarium. A big Rasayanashalas should be established.

18. Scientific measures.

19. There must be detailed study of Ayurveda.

20. Must be decided by the great Ayur. scholars.

22. There must be four years course, in which one year course should be for surgery. Two years postgraduate course. Every institution should have its own hospital. Scholars of the institutions should be given scholarships.

23. Provision should be made to establish colleges, schools, researches, etc., for the improvement of ayurveda.

24. There must be well equipped indoor, with gardens of Ayur. herbs. More attention should be paid to the ayur. laboratories.

25. Well equipped Ayur. College and teaching hospitals with well qualified and experienced full time staff in adequate number. Raising the std. of admission. Uniform curriculum. Strict exam. theory, practical and oral. Ensuring facilities for absorption into Govt. Services.

26. Fullfledged colleges and hospitals under the control of Indian Council of Ayurveda. Upgrading standard of admission Strictness in Exam.

29. Upto date buildings as that of Modern medical colleges,. Better finance, well equipped hospital, and well qualified staff. gardens of crude drugs and herbs. The extreme need, now therefore, is to improve the teaching ability by paying more salary.

30. As suggested in 38.

31. The whole dept. under the charge of Vaidyas. Pay scale of such persons should be upgraded. Fund of the institutions must be increased . There must be as much as hospitals in the rural and urban areas as that in the cities. The training must be given thro' local medium.

32. There must be Ayur. Colleges in all provinces with medium of insturctions used as local language.

33. Trained persons should be given a chance in the Govt. depts. Ayur. Colleges, hospitals and research centres must be started. Adequate knowledge of Sanskrit, those who seek admission in Colleges.

35. There must be no anti-ayurveda elements in the Council. There must be higher scale, better financial condition of the Colleges and hospitals, pure ayurvedic course, indoor in all provinces with 100 beds and research centre in all provinces.

36. The Govt. should recognise the Ayur. system and should open Colleges on similar lines as are in Allopathic system.

38. Colleges should be started with five years course. Pay Scales of the staff upgraded. The funds of the institutions should be increased. In each province, there must be Ayurvedic Colleges and Hospitals with qualified staff.

#### Ayurvedic Question No. 34

*Should there be a uniform standard of teaching and examination of your system all over India ?*

##### STATES.

1. Yes.
2. Yes please.
3. There should be a uniform standard of teaching and examination all over India.
4. Yes.
6. Of course.
7. Yes.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.

10. Yes, but this step should not be taken before the control of Ayurvedic and Unani teaching has passed from the hands of the nonayurvedic and nonunani physicians into the hands of the Vaidyas and Hakims themselves. The controlling authority shall make provisions for minor alterations in cases of regional exigencies.

11. Yes but this step should not be taken before the control of Ayurvedic teaching has passed from the hands of the non ayurvedic physician into the hands of the Vaidyas themselves.

12. Yes.

13. Standard as determined by the Nikhil Bharat Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth may be considered.

14. Yes.

#### TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1. Yes.
2. Of course.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.

10. Yes.
11. Yes.
12. Yes.
13. Yes.
14. Yes, with common standard of admission.
15. Yes.
16. Yes.
17. Yes.
18. Yes.

#### HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO INSTITUTIONS

1. All physicians must have equal standard of Training *i.e.* Hakims, Vaidyas, and Doctors to qualify to be medical practitioners.

2. Yes.

#### SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF PROFESSION

1. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
7. Yes.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. Yes.
11. Yes.
12. Yes.
13. Yes.



#### SELECTED INDIVIDUALS.

2. Yes.
3. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.
7. Yes.
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. Yes.
11. Yes.
12. Yes.
13. Yes.
14. Yes.
15. Yes.
16. Yes.
17. Yes.
18. Yes.
19. Yes.
21. Yes.
22. Yes.
23. Yes.
25. Yes.
26. Yes.
27. Yes.

29. While it would be ideal to aim at such an uniformity, it would take us some time to do so. However, in modes of teaching and details of course, some regional alterations, here and there may be allowed. This matter can be reviewed after about 15 years and decision taken then in light of the circumstances then prevailing and the experience gained.

30. Yes.
32. Yes.
33. Yes.
34. Yes.
35. Yes.
36. Yes.
38. Yes.
39. Yes.
40. This should be taken by the help of Expert Vaidyas.

#### **Ayurveda Question No. 35 :**

*Please state special research on this systems which you have carried out. Please supply copies of year research publications. (Describe briefly the method of clinical investigations you use).*

##### **STATES**

Nil

##### **TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

3. My special research on Ag. clinical live be obtained from Chokhamba Sanskrit series Office, Banaras. Name of Books Bhav Prakash Nighantu Vaidya Sahachar, Principle of Tridosha, etc.

5. The Board of Research, Bombay has given us the clinical research work to our Institute in Diabetes and Dropsy. We are using ayurvedic drugs and ascertain its effects by modern clinical methods.

6. Published Pharmacognosy of Ayurvedic Drugs of T.C.

##### **HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO INSTITUTIONS**

Nil

##### **SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF PROFESSION**

12. Published Chikitsa Sambhasha Parishad.

##### **SELECTED INDIVIDUALS**

2. Written articles, copy lying with Director, Research Institute, Jamnagar, sent by me when applied for the Post of Principal, P. G. Centre. Clinical investigations also done.

6. Made research on several Siddha Aushadhas and published several publications on Ayurveda and Rasayanshastra.

10. Recently published a book—Modern Science vindicate Ayurveda,  
11. Publications on clinical research have lost in Pakistan, started research on Mercury.

14. Special research on Tridosha is being done.

17. Published Ayurveda Khanij Vignan, Abhrakadi Khanij Vignan, Reprints enclosed.

18. Research on identification of ayurvedic herbs and collection of herberium. Some single drug clinical trials with success also.

22. Publication on Vanaspati.

25. Clinical evoluation on Parpati, Chandra Prathha, Kakmachi etc.

33. Research on Jutyadi Teie.

34. Publication on Nadi Pariksha.

35. Diabetes, Plague, Pleurisy (publications) Sugar has gone below normal by treatment.

**Ayurveda : Question No. 36 :**

*In addition to the practical examinations or any laboratory tests or technique peculiar to these systems, used by you ?*

**STATES**

1. In pythological laboratory.
4. No.
8. No.

**TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

2. No.
3. Ayurveda has got its own lab. tests and technique which I used for blood, stool, sputum.
4. Physical examination only.
14. Yes, the colour, smell, stickness of the excreted substances and blood have great significance. Oil drop method of urine examination is used.
16. No, except pulse reading.

**HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO INSTITUTIONS**

2. Urine examination by ayurvedic method i.e., Tail Bindu Exam, is started in this institution which is peculiar to the ayurvedic system.

**SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF PROFESSION**

12. Medico Astrology (American Literature) and Karma Vipak also in ayurveda.

**SELECTED INDIVIDUALS**

10. Surface tension of urine go hand in hand with oil drop method.
11. I do not find modern lab. tests, indispensable as I follow the Ayurvedic.
17. To classify and identify the minerals of the Rasa Sastra. I have used the modern lab. technique.
22. In addition to the physical examination other prevailing measures of lab. test are also used
23. Pathological tests as per the Shastriya rules.
25. No.
27. Done as per ayur. method.
33. There are none in ayurveda. Ayurvedic methods are useful but not need a laboratory.

**Ayurveda: Question No. 38 :**

*What measures can be taken to improve the facilities for training in this system of medicine.*

**STATES**

1. By upgrading the standard of teaching and opening of more schools and colleges.
2. Refer Reply of Q. No. 33.
3. Research institutes can be attached to the teaching institutes.
4. Uniform teaching.
6. Refer to reply of Q. No. 33.
7. Removal of non-ayurveda element, to upgrade pay scale, funds for the ayurvedic institution should be increased. In each province, there must be one hospital of 100 bed, with research centre. There must be also one panch karma hospital at a very large scale.
8. Refer reply of Q. No. 33.
9. Nil.
12. Uniform teaching.

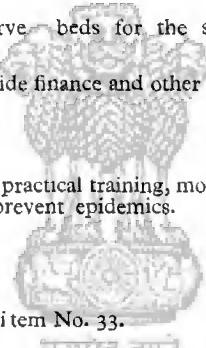
14. Same as 33.
15. Uniform standard of basic qualification for admission. Uniform standard of the duration of the course, curriculum, uniform registration.

#### THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1. By providing facilities for practical training in hospitals and well equipped college labs.
2. As given in 33.
3. Post graduate Training, Refresher course and other camp trainings which stat government decide.
4. As on 33.
5. See app. IV.
7. To finance private institutions by the Government.
8. Good amount of grant to run fairly equipped hospitals for clinical study will help a great deal. As private bodies find it very difficult to run hospital purely on charity to accommodate varieties of patients who cannot be admitted for want of funds to spend them liberally.
9. Two types of course—one degree course and other diploma courses for village physician.
10. Government should reserve beds for the students and should finance the system.
11. Government should provide finance and other helps to the institutions and keep control on such institutions.

#### Ayurveda.

12. By providing hospital for practical training, more beds in the hospital for ayurveda to give equal status in order to prevent epidemics.
13. As replied in 33.
14. Question replied.
- 15, 16 and 17. Same as per item No. 33.



#### 3. HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO INSTITUTIONS

2. As per the item 33.

#### SELECTED REPRESENTATIVES BODIES OF PROFESSION

8. As replied in 33.
12. Sankhya, Vaishashik, Karka Vedanta must be taught by experts of those lines.

#### SELECTED INDIVIDUALS.

2. See as per 33.
- 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 11. Please refer to 33.
12. More well organised colleges should be established in all parts of country. Admission should always remain strict.
13. Research work. Study the basis principles of ayurveda.
14. The institution should be given financial help to equip the lab. hospital with modern facilities and to employ modern qualified staff—B.I.M.S. and A.M.S. etc.

15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. Same as in 33.  
 21. To start Ayurveda mahavidyalaya and indoor in all parts of the country.  
 22. Same as in 33.  
 25, and 26. The reply as per 33.  
 29. Same as in 33.  
 30. I think to improve ayurved training the following scheme should be adopted. All the Ayurved colleges should be governed by a Central body directly under the control of the Central Government which should see uniformity of the standard of all the ayurved colleges throughout India. I think to improve the facilities of training in ayurved, there should be two courses in ayurveda, one diploma of four years duration and the admission standard should be Matriculation. The other degree course should consist of 5 years duration and the standard of admission should be Intermediate with biology.

31 and 32. As stated in Q. 33.  
 33. Provide them more and more material (College, hospital research centres etc.) for training. Guarantee a respectable absorption of the graduates in Government and public by removing all present undue hindrances.  
 35. Please refer 33.  
 36. If the State would recognize the system of Ayurvedic medicine and have control over its training and practice, there would be automatic improvement in the system.  
 38. By giving grants to Ayurvedic institution in same manner as are being given to the Allopathic medical colleges.

39. Same as in 33.

#### Ayurveda : Question No. 39 :

*Whom do you or your association represent ?*



- (a) Local Body
- (b) Provincial
- (c) All India

1. (b) Yes  
 4. Kutch Government Medical Department.  
 8. Government of Assam.  
 10. The Board consists of 6 members elected by the registered Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners in the State, 5 members and the President nominated by the Government and 2 members are elected by the Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, of the Bombay State. This body is established under the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938 and is for the whole state of Bombay.

11. The Faculty consists of 2 members elected by Principals of Teaching institutions, 3 members selected by teachers of teaching institutions 6 members, and the Chairman nominated by Government and 2 members elected by the Board of Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicine, Bombay. The Body is established by the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act 19 and is for the whole State of Bombay.

12. Kutch Government medical department.  
 13. State Government.  
 14. The Committee for the Shuddha Ayurvedic Course, Bombay.

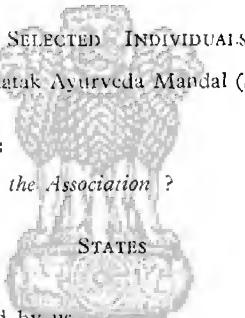
#### TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

3. State of U. P.  
 9. (a) Local body (Keralceya vaidya Mahamandal)  
      (b) Provincial Government (Professor of Research)  
 18. By grants to Ayurvedic and Unani institutions on the same line are being given to Medical colleges.

#### HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO INSTITUTIONS

### SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF PROFESSION

1. Maha Gujarat Vaidya Mandal represents Vaidy as of Gujarat, Saurashtra, Kutch.
2. The name of our Association 'Nikhil Utkal Vaidya Sammelan' it was registered under the Societies act in the year 1935 and has got the recognition from the State Government of Orissa. Our association represent the local and the Provincial Government.
3. Our association represents all medical practitioners qualified by the Bombay State Faculty of Ayurveda, and ours is a provincial body.
4. Bombay Raj Vaidya Sammelan.
5. Our association *viz.*, The Maharastra Prantiya Vaidya Mandal represents the registered vaidyas residing in the whole of Maharastra including Marathawada. It has also been affiliated to the All India Ayur. Congress the representative body of the all India Vaidyas.
6. All India Ayurved Congress, Delhi.
7. The Ayurved Vikas co-operative Society Ltd., Mundra (Kutch)—the local body.
8. Graduates and licentiates of State recognised teaching institutions who have studied in Ayurveda or Unani systems of medicine along with complimentary study in pre-clinical and clinical subjects of modern medicine. National medical Association is an All India Body. A copy of the constitution of the Association is attached herewith for your information.
9. The Ayurveda Vaidya Sangha registered on 3rd August 1929, Mysore.
10. Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi State.



#### Ayurveda : Question No. 41 :

*What are the main objects of the Association ?*

1. —
2. Not meant to be answered by us.
3. The object of the Board are mentioned in Section 13A of the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938 *viz.*, to provide for registration or enlistment of practitioners and to take disciplinary action against registered and enlisted practitioners.
4. The objects of the Faculty are mentioned in Section 13B of the Bombay Medical, Practitioners' Act 1938 *viz.*, to prescribe the course of training for qualifying examination to recognise teaching institution to hold qualifying and other examinations, to prepare and prescribe text books and to recommend schemes of post graduate training and research.
5. See Shuddha Ayurvedic Course rules.

#### TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

6. The main objects of the association is to maintain and promote the interests of the science and profession of Ayurveda.

#### HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO INSTITUTIONS

*Nil*

#### SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF PROFESSION.

7. Attached pamphlet is Guj.
8. To organise co-operation among the Ayurvedic practitioners and ventilate advanced knowledge through the medium of symposium essay competition exhibition, lectures by earned scholars of different medical branches.

To provide medical aid to the suffering humanity.

To publish literature, [magazines, thesis and old manuscript.

To induce Government to promote the ayur. education and medical aid in the State.

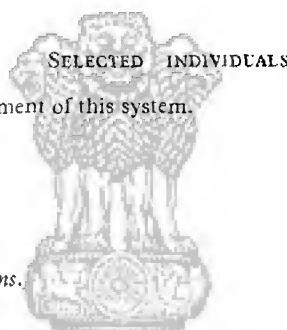
3. The advancement of medical science, by means of lectures, scientific papers demonstration etc. to promote the social relation amongst the members for the betterment of the profession.

6. To get united under the banner of Prantiya Mandal and try to solve political, Social or scientific problems of the Vaidya by means of holding periodical or special meetings and conferences and with a majority of opinions after systematic discussion to represent their cause by written appeals or personal deputations to the political, social or other leaders and get redressed their grievances whenever and wherever they arise.

9. To bring unity in Vaidyas of Kutch and Brihad Kutch, getting acquaintance of each other, to make publish keenly interested in Ayurveda, to arrange sammelans, to make progapandas, to publish books, to spread House-hold remedies among Kutchee people. To save the privileges of the Vaidyas. To attain respect for Vaidyas.

11. Please refer Clause 2 of the constitution of the Association—promotion of national medicine, Government recognition to this system, to hold meetings and conferences, publish journal and circulate among the members, to organise the publication of standard medical literature in Hindi.

12. See annexure.



13. Pure study and development of this system.

#### Ayurveda : Question No. 42.

*Have you any control over :—*

- (i) Individual Practitioners.
- (ii) The Teaching institutions.
- (iii) Examinations.

#### SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF PROFESSION

1. The Mandal has a strong influence amongst Vaidyas and Vaidya Mandals of the province e.g., in the recent election of the Board of Ayurved and Unani Systems of Medicine, Bombay, no Vaidya opposed as a candidate against the nominees of our Mandal.

2. Though the association has not got any direct control over individual practice but the direction of the association helps to maintain higher medical ethics.

3. No.

4. The Sammelan has a strong influence amongst Vaidyas and Vaidya Mandals of the province e.g., in the recent election of the Board of Ayurved and Unani system of medicine, Bombay, no Vaidyas opposed as a candidate against the nominees of our Sammelan.

6. No such control has strictly been vested by the State Govt. in the hands of different bodies such as the Board and the faculty of Ayurveda systems of medicine, Bombay.

7. The Congress has a strong influence amongst Vaidyas and Vaidya mandals of all the provinces.

9. The body works by the co-operation of the practitioners—Vaidyas.

11. No.

12. No.

13. Yes.

**Ayurveda : Question No. 43.**

*Have you any teaching or research institutes of your own If so, answer Question meant for them.*

**SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF PROFESSION**

1. No.

2. While there was no sufficient teaching institution to imparting education in Ayurveda the association was conducting an examination to promote the standard of knowledge of the practitioners. Soon after the establishment of Government Ayurvedic Institutions the association has abolished the examination board.

3. No.

4. No.

5. No.

6. Of late, an institution has been started under the auspices of our Mandal by the name of 'Ayurveda Adhyanka Charchas Parishad' which has so far held two sessions to discuss and arrive at some decisions in the matter of Ayurvedic terminology.

7. No.

8. No.

10. Yes.

11. Not at present.

13. No.

**Homeopathy : Question No. 2 :**

*Number of Hospitals attached to the teaching institutions maintained by (a) Government (b) Local Authorities, (c) Private Agencies Grant-in-aid and without Grant.*

**I. STATES**

32. 4 Hospitals. (c) Private Agencies viz., (i) Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital Society running the Calcutta Homeopathic College & Hospital ; (ii) Indian Homeo. Medical Association running the D. N. De Homeo. Medical College & Hospital. ; (iii) Pratap Chandra Hospital Society running the Prajap & Hering Homeo. Medical College & Hospital ; (iv) Midnapur Homeopathic Education Society running the Midnapur Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital.

All these Hospitals are receiving non-recurring capital Grant-in-aid from the discretionary funds at the disposal of the Chief Minister of West Bengal for the last 4 years.

47. 2. Grant-in-aid was given during 1954-55.

**II. TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.**

2. (c) One with grant-in-aid from local Municipality and the State Government.

11. Two Hospitals Indoor and Outdoor, with Male Medical, Male Surgical, Female Medical & Female Surgical Gynaecological, Labour, Ophthalmologic, Dental, etc., Departments maintained by Private Body. The Indian Homeo. Medical Association, registered Under Act XXI of 1860 with Grant-in-aid from the Government, Corporation, etc.

12. Out-door Dispensary without Grant.

26. (c) One. The Midnapur Homeopathic Education Society, with Non-recurring Grant-in-aid by West Bengal Government. (From the discretionary funds at the disposal of West Bengal).

30. (c) 1 without Grant at Puri.

**III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

48. One Hospital In-door with 20 beds and Out-door with Medi. & Surgical, Gynaecological, Ophthalmic and Dental Deptts.

#### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

42. One Hospital In-door with 85 beds and Out-door Clinics—Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Dentistry, X-Ray, maintained by the Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital Society and aided by the Govt. of West Bengal, Corporation of Calcutta, Commissioner of Police and the generous public.

Grant-in-aid in 1954 from the Govt. of West Bengal was Rs. 20,000/-, From Corporation of Calcutta Rs. 8,000/- and from the Commissioner of Police was Rs. 1,000/-

43. (c) Private without Grant.

54. Total 12 hospitals out of which 3 get Grants from the Municipality.

60. 30. The required information will be furnished direct by the affiliated Provincial & State Associations.

#### V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS.

18. 1. without grant.

31. 1. No Grant-in-aid. Conducted by the Private Agencies.

33. 20. Hospitals attached to teaching institutions but severals are run by individuals and private Agencies.

40. 4. Grant-in-aid and 1 without grant. Total 5.

#### **Homeopathy : Question No. 3.**

*Teaching staff in the Hospital : (a) Minimum qualifications prescribed for the staff. (b) Number qualified (c) Number unqualified.*

#### I. THE STATES

47. Not available.

#### II. TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

2. (a) Qualifications of at least a Licenciate (Diploma) in Allopathy and one in Homeopathy from any recognised Institute for Homeopathic subjects and clinical medicine & M.B.B.S. for surgery, midwifery & Gynaecology. (b) Three 3. (c) One 1.

11. Twenty-two, with registrable medical qualifications recognised by the Govt. of India or General Council of Great Britain and Ireland or by the General Council and State Faculty of Homeopathic Medicine, West Bengal, or a degree from any University by the Govt. of India such as, M. B., M.B.B.S., L.M.F., H.M.B., D.M.S., etc., (b) 22. (c) Nil.

12. 16. L.M.P. and H.L.M.S.; (b) 16. (c) Nil.

26. 22. Homeopathic practitioners registered with the Homeo. State Faculty, West Bengal and Allopathic practitioners holding registrable qualifications under the Bengal Medical Act of 1914. (b) 22. (c) Nil.

30. (a) M. B. (Homeo.) (b) 5. (c) Nil.

#### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

48. (a) Experienced Homeopaths having homeopathic qualification and practice in Hahnemannian Homeopathy and some members having recognised allopathic qualifications meant for teaching,—mainly the ‘Non-homeopathic’ subjects.

50. (a) 2.

#### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

42. (a) A Graduate of American Homeopathic Medical College (recognised by the Inter-collegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy) or a Graduate of an American Medical College (recognised by the American Medical Association) practising Homeopathy. (b) doctor or a Bechlor or a Licenciate in Medicine of any of the Indian University practising Homeopathy. A.D.M.S. of the State Faculty of the Homeopathic Med., West Bengal or its equivalent. A person possessing registrable qualifications recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain & Ireland, practising Homeopathy. A Graduate of Medicine of any European, Colonial or Foreign University or College (recognised by the Govt. of that Country) practising Homeopathy, who shall produce evidence of having taken a degree in medicine after regular examination. (b) 27. (c) Nil.

43. Either a University Degree or a Recognised Diploma in Medicine. A Recognised Degree or Diploma in Medicine. Registration as a Homeo. practitioner with or without Diploma. (b) Three 3. (c) One 1.

#### V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

18. 5 Qual : H. M. B. (b) 5 (c) Nil.

40. (a) Registered Homeopathic Practitioners.

#### **Homeopathy :Question No. 4.**

*Number of patients treated in these Hospitals—(a) In patients, (b) Out-patients, 1953-54 & 1954-55.*

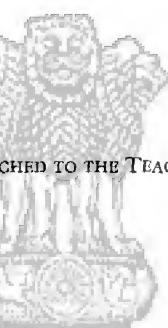
#### I. THE STATES

57. (b) 38,679 in 1954-55.

#### II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1953-54	1954-55
---------	---------

2. (a)	280	310
(b)	050	1,220
11. (a)	232	210
(b)	19,121	28,079
12. (b)	15,000	17,000
26. (a)	45	188
(b)	41,294	47,876
30. (a)	254	300
(b)	28,445	30,225



#### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTES.

1953-54	1954-55
---------	---------

48. (a)	50	48
(b)	32,886	38,773
50. (a)	355	596
(b)	3,912	4,910

#### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

1953-54	1954-55
---------	---------

42. (a)	1,225	
(b)	91,205	
43. (a)	60	75
(b)	2,940	3,525

#### V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

33. Not available.

#### **Homeopathy :Question No. 5.**

*Number of patients treated according to the following categories (i) Medical (ii) Surgical, and Maternity and Gynaecological etc.*

#### I. THE STATES

NIL	NIL
-----	-----

#### II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

1953-54	1954-55
---------	---------

2. (ii)	112
(iii)	35

	1953-54	1954-55	
II. (i)	161	138	19,121 & 28,079 out-door patients were treated
(ii)	20	25	in 53-54 and 54-55 respectively.
(iii)	51	47	
12. (i)	17,000	..	
26. (i)	25	120	
(ii)	10	28	
(iii)	10	40	
30. (i)	9,031	8,837	
(ii)	326	421	
(iii)	3,718	4,227	

### Homeopathy : Question No. 5.

#### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTES

	1953-54	1954-55	
50. (i)	4,267	5,506	
(ii)	..	..	

#### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION.

	1953-54	1954-55	
42. (i)	In-pts. 419	Out-pts. 63,092	
(ii)	181	14,236	
(iii)	635	13,877	
43. (i)	25	38	
(ii)	20	32	
(iii)	5	6	

#### V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

NIL	NIL
-----	-----

### Homeopathy Question No. 6

*Are Hospitals attached to the teaching institutions manufacturing medicines for their own purpose ? If so, which, how & what is the cost ?*

32. No.

#### I. THE STATES

#### II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

2. No.

11. Ordinarily medicines are potencised for the use of the Hospital itself.

26. No.

30. No.

#### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

48. No Excepting some polychrests are made from back potencies.

50. Only standard potencies are prepared from back potencies respect of commonly used medicines. The cost depends only on Alcohol consumed as the dilutions are prepared in the Pharmacy of the Hospital. The Compounders prepare the dilutions under the direction of the staff.

#### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

43. No.

45. No.

54. No.

## V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

18. No.

31. No.

40. No.

**Homeopathy : Question No. 7.***Give figures of teaching institutions, hospitals, Colleges, Schools and Research Institutions:*

(a) Modern Medicine (b) Ayurveda (c) Unani and (d) Homeopathy.

## I. THE STATES

32. Four homoeo. teaching institutions with hospitals attached mentioned above under Q. No. 2, affiliated to the General Council and State Faculty of Homeo. Medicine, West Bengal.

47. (a) 2 Teaching Hospitals &amp; 2 Colleges. (d) 1 Hospital at Gudivada.

58. (d) 3 Homeopathic Colleges.

## II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

26. (d) Four Homeopathic teaching institutions with hospitals (attached to the Homeo pathic State Faculty, West Bengal).

30. (d) 2 Teaching Institutions in Homeopathy.

38. (d) 1.

## III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

50. (d) 1.

## IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

42. (a) 77 Hospitals Teaching.

45. (d) 1.

## V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

18. (d) 1.

31. We do not know. In Bombay State there is no Homopathic College. There is Ayurvedic College.

33. (d) 1.

40. (d) 5 Colleges and 1 School.

**Homeopathy : Question No. 8.***Give the figures of expenditure incurred by the State on each of the following:*

(a) Modern

(b) Ayurvedic

(c) Unani

(d) Homeopathy

## I. THE STATES

	Teaching Hospitals I	Colleges 2	Schools 3	Research Instts. 4	
34. (d)	.	..	..	40,000/-	..
47. (a)	.	15,31,964/-	4,53,788/-	..	..
(b)					
(c)&					
(d)		3,19,297/-	..	..	..
57. (a)	.	3072/-	..	..	..
58. (d)	.	..	1000/-	..	..

## II. TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

*Nil*

## III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

*Nil*

## IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

*Nil*

## V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

*Nil***Homeopathy : Question No. 9.**

*Number maintained by (i) Government (ii) Local Bodies (iii) Private Agencies. Total expenditure on (a) above by the Government for the year 1953-54 and 1954-55. Name, location, staff with their qualifications in all Institutions and Government Grants made to them. Give the strength of the staff in each subject separately.*

## I. THE STATES

32. (a) Vide answer to question No. 2.

(b) &amp; (c) Vide Form A.

58. (a) (iii) Private Agencies 3 Colleges.

Staff list attached.

## II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

II. (b) Grants to Hospitals in 1953-54 and 1954-55, Rs. 4000/- and 5000/- resp.

(c) Technical staff 35.

26. (b) 1953-54—5000/-; 1954-55—10,000/-

30. (a) 3 Colleges by Private Agencies.

## III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

*Nil*

## IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

*Nil*

## V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

*Nil***Homeopathy : Question No. 15.**

*Has a Faculty of Medicine of this System been established in your State ? If so, since when and what is the composition ?*

## I. THE STATES

32. Yes, The General Council &amp; State Faculty of Homeopathic medicine, West Bengal established in 1942, started functioning from 1st April, 1943.

34. The Board has established its own Faculty of Medicine.

57. No.

58. No.

## II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

II. A Faculty has been established by an executive order of the Governor.

30. No.

38. No.

## III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

50. The Court of Examination in Homeopathy has been established by the Government according to Sec. 7 of the Bombay Homeo. Act 1951.

The present composition of the Court examiners in Homeopathy is the following as the Government Resolution L.S.G. and P.H. Deptt. No. BHP 1353/30-3-54.

The Surgeon Gen. with the Govt. of Bombay, Chairman.

Shri M. N. Paranjape B.Sc., Member.

Shri B. Das Gupta, H.M.B., Member.

Shri S. R. Pathak, M.B.B.S., Member.

Shri M. D. D. Gidler, L.M.S., F.R.C.S.M.D., Member.

Hon. Chief Medl. Officer and Hon. Physician, Govt. Homeo. Hospital, Bombay-22, Member.

The Supt. J. J. Group of Hospital, Member.

#### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

28. No.

36. No.

15. No.

54. No.

55. Yes. Consists of mostly home-studied people.

#### V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

18. No.

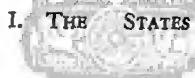
31. Yes.

33. Only by a private registered body, by name 'Homeopathic Faculty of India' in 1951.

40. Yes.

#### Homeopathy: Question No. 16.

*Has the University in your State recognised and established a separate Faculty of this System? If so, since when and what is the composition?*



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#### I. THE STATES

13. No.

32. No.

34. No.

57. No.

58. No.

#### II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

11. No.

30. No.

38. No.

#### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

50. No.

#### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

45. No.

54. No.

55. No.

#### V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

18. No.

40. No.

**Homeopathy: Question No. 17.**

*Has the curriculum and standard of examination been laid down? If so, please send a copy of the same.*

**I. THE STATES**

57. No.

58. Yes. A copy is attached.

**II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

30. No.

38. Yes. attached.

**III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

50. Not as yet. The same is under considerations.

**IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION**

45. No.

54. No.

**V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS**

18. No.

40. Yes, by the Faculty, I think the Faculty has sent a copy.

**Homeopathy: Question No. 18.**

*Have you adopted the system of training by Gurus in your State? If so, (a) please give your standard of a person and Guru (b) What is the method of selection of Guru? (c) How many recognised Gurus are there, the curriculum and standard of education, admission and standard of examination and what is the minimum period of training?*

**I. THE STATES**

34. No.

58. No.

**II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

30. No.

**III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

50. The question arises only to the Ayurvedic System of Medicine.

**IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION**

45. No.

54. No.

**V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS**

18. No.

31. No.

33. No.

**Homeopathy: Question No. 19.**

*(a) Name of teaching Institutions in Block Letters (b) Full postal address, (c) Year of establishment.*

**I. THE STATES**

32. *Vide* prospectus of the Colleges. Enclosed.

47. The Andhra Provincial Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Gudiyad Krishna District.

57. No college in existence.

## II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

11. D. N. De Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital 63, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta-9.

- 26. The Midnapur Homeopathic Medical College Midnapur Town, West Bengal.
- 30. The Imperial Homeopathic College and Hospital, Puri.
- 38. The Royal College of Homeopathic Physicians Market Road, Ernakulam.
- 49. The Bengal Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital 206, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta-6.

## III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

48. The Bengal Homeopathic College and Hospital also accommodating Bengal Allen Homeopathic School in the same premises with a course extending three years and the medium of instruction is vernacular language of the State.

50. The Government Homeopathic Hospital has been established by the Government to afford training to qualified medical practitioners registered under the medical Acts of 1912 & 1938. Regular teaching has not yet started. However, Post-Graduate Students are admitted on payment of Rs. 15/- p.m. and are initiated and guided in the study of Homeopathy. (b) 103, Sion east, Bombay-22. (C) 1948.

## IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

45. Imperial Homeopathic College and Hospital, Grand Road, Puri. (b) 2nd February, 1934.

## V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

- 15. Electro Complex Homeopathic College, Naya Gunj, Kanpur. (b) 1912.
- 18. The Imperial Homeopathic College and Hospital, Grand Road, Puri, Orissa. College Prospectus may be referred to.
- 31. Madhya Pradesh Homopathic & Biochemic Doctors' training Institute, 362, Sudam Road, Navin Dutta Mandir, Itwari, Nagpur.
- 33. Hahneman Medical College and Homeo, Faculty of India, 12 A, Gopalkrishna Road, Madras. (c) 1951.

### **Homeopathy: Question No. 20.**

*What is the Curriculum? (i) Pro-clinical. (ii) Clinical. Please supply a copy of the annual report and Prospectus for the last two years. (a) Have you got the necessary text-books Please give a list of text-books and reference books you use. (b) Are the text-books in English Sanskrit, Hindi or other language? Specify the language. (c) If suitable books are not available, what suggestion do you make for producing them? (d) What is the length of Course? (i) What is the method of selection for admission of Students? (ii) What is the basic qualification for admission? (iii) What should be the proper standard of basic education and method of selection?*

### I. THE STATES

32. To be had from the office of the State Faculty of Homeo, Medicine, West Bengal Rajkot Reports and Prospectus are enclosed. (a) Yes, a list of text-books and reference books, as recommended by the State Faculty of Homeopathic Medicine. Besides the above we also follow other standard text-books in each subject. (b) English. (c) As suitable books are not available in present Indian language, the Govt. should get translated standard text-books in foreign languages or encourage their translation. (d) 4 years.

(i) Selected by the Principal from among the candidates having minimum qualification. (ii) Basic qualification for admission:—School Final Examination of the Secondary Board of Education, or its equivalent or higher University examination. Preference is given to students who have taken up Physics, Chemistry and Biology. (iii) Standard of basic education should be raised. Selection should be made by a Selection Committee.

## II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

2. Biology, Chemistry, Physics, I.Sc. standard, Anatomy, Physiology of L.M.P. Course standard and homeopathic physiology and *materia medica*.

Preventive medicine, Pathology, . . . . . medicine surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology of L.M.P. Course standard and therapeutics of homeopathic medicine.

(a) Yes. (b) English. (c) Nil. (d) 4 years plus 6 months interim course. (i) A 3 men selection Committee of Principal and two members of the college, select the students according to priority of merits with few of the 25 seats being reserved for the backward classes. (ii) Passed S.S.L.C. or its equivalent.

9. A copy of the courses of the studies of the D. H. B. examination is attached. In English, Hindi and Marathi. (English books are used because there are no good text books in Hindi & Marathi) (c) The Government should give a good finance for the text-books. (d) Two years.

(ii) We generally take Matriculates above 18 years of age. (iii) We agree the standard recognised by the State Govt. and propose the same.

11. Curriculum as prescribed by the State Homeo. Faculty. Annual report and prospectus attached. (a) Yes. Not all; refer prospectus pages 14-15. (b) Mainly English (c) All encouragement should be given to Homeopaths practising for at least 15 years to write text-books in the line on such subjects as practice of medicine, Surgery, Midwifery Gynaecology etc.

(d) 4 years. (i) On application. (ii) Minimum qualification: Matric, School Final or its equivalent examination. Priority and preference given meritorious students. (iii) As at present or higher.

12. Attached prospectus (i) Except dissection nothing further (ii) Yes. Clinic<sup>al</sup> teaching is given while treating out-door patients. (b) English, Oriya, Bengali.

(c) Suitable books are not available. When it will not be available, it will be purchased from foreign countries (d) Two years' course. (i) Knowledge in English, Vernacular (Provincial) language, promptness, zeal for public work, general knowledge. (ii) Teaching are given in two ways viz. English and Oriya. (Attached). (iii) Attached.

26. Prospectus, Annual Report enclosed. (a) Yes. Refer to prospectus enclosed. (b) The text books are in English and Bengali. Books on Practice of medicine, Surgery, midwifery and Gynaecology with Homeopathic orientation are to be brought up-to-date. This may be done and State level. (c) By appointing a Board of Editors, qualified for the purpose, i.e., the writers should be qualified both in Modern Medicine and Homeopathy. Standard text-books when so brought up-to-date may be translated in Bengali for the State of West Bengal. (d) 4 years. (i) At present the fixed method for selecting the candidate is followed. As the number of admission every year is not sufficient in this Institution, the question does not arise. (ii) Matriculation or its equivalent as recognised by the Homeopathic State Faculty, West Bengal, for the present. (iii) Under the present circumstances Matriculation or School Final Examination of any University or Board of Secondary examination. (Education) In case of Degree Course, minimum educational qualification should be I. Sc. with Physics, Chemistry & Biology. Method of selection:—By personal interview of candidates on merits and personality test.

30. Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Bacteriology, Pathology and *materia medica* (ii) Medicine in general including preventive medicine and hygiene, minor surgery, obstetrics, Ceynology, medical jurisprudence, Chronic diseases, Homeopathic, Therapeutics, Toxicology. Prospectus and Annual Report sent by book post. (a) Yes. List of text-books and reference books, Allen's Key Notes, Kent's *Materia Medica*, Farrington's Comparative *Materia Medica*. Nashop's *Readers in Therapeutics*, Potter's Anatomy, Digler's Physiology, Ashby's Physiology, Dewey's Practical Therapeutics, Cant's Philosophy, Close's Genin of Homeopathy and Hanneman's Organ (6th edition), Lorance's practical medica, Roet's Practice of Medicine, B. N. Gosh's Hygiene and Public Health, Noble's Minor Surgery, Mitra's Inorganic Chemistry, D.N. Chatterji's Bacteriology, D.N. Banerjee's Pathology, Woods, Gynaecology, Guersey's Obstetrics, Jellet's Midwifery, R. C. Roy's Medical Jurisprudence, Pharmacology, Gellet's Midwifery, Hutchinson's Clinical Methods of Diagnosis, Cant's Reproter, Bormighesin's Therapeutic Pocket Book, Hahneman's Chronic Diseases and *Materia Medica Pura*, Kneri's Reproter, Lilenthal's Therapeutics, Organon (all editions) Allen's Nosodes, Bogu's Card Reproter, Bedford's Life & Literature of Hahneman, Cant's Lesson Writing, Clark's Dictionary of *Materia Medica*, Arndt. System of Medicine, Allen's Chronic Niasms, Goodne. Practice of Medicine etc. (b) The Text-books are all in English. (c) The question does not arise. (d) 5 years. (i) By a test written and oral or interview. (ii) Matric or of equivalent standard. (iii) In any case the standard should be

of a passed or Matric or equivalent examination of any recognised University and the methods of selection should be by a test regarding general knowledge and our look of life.

38. A printed copy of the Prospectus is enclosed. (a) Yes. A complete will be found in the copy of the Curriculum said above. (b) English. (c) A free use of the local vernacular (Malayalam) is made, while teaching. (d) 4 years. (i) A borntest for medicine and S.S.L.C. or equivalent. (ii) With a good command of English ascertained to and interviews. Preference is given to candidates work higher. (iii) qualifications.

49. *Vide* page 8 marked 'a' of the Prospectus which is encl. (a) Yes *vide* page 8 marked 'B' of the prospectus (b) In English and Bengali. (d) 3 years. (i) Selected by the Principal. (ii) Matric Standard with fair knowledge in English and vernacular. (iii) Standard of basic education should be raised. Selection may be made by a Committee.

52. Give a copy of the Curriculum as published by the Board. (i) Anatomy, Physiology etc. (ii) Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica etc. (a) Copy of the Prospectus supplied. No. Annual Report published. (a) Not all. This is given in a separate list published by the Board. (b) Marathi and those which are yet to be published in Marathi, in Hindi or English. (c) They should be got written by eminent writers on payment of adequate remuneration and printed by the Government. (d) 2 years. (i) If a Matric or passed an equivalent examination generally admitted, if not, on holding test examination. (ii) Matric (iii) High School certificate (Matric) for a diploma Course like ours.

### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

48. Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology, Practical Pharmacy, Pharmacy, Organon of Homeopathic Medicine, and Philosophy, Materia Medica. Surgery including surgical anatomy and operative surgery, Pathology, Midwifery, Gynaecology, Practice of Medicine, Special senses (Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat), Jurisprudence, Diseases of Children, Hygiene, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Organon of Homeopathic Medicine and Philosophy including Chronic diseases. A copy of college prospectus is enclosed. Report will be placed before the Committee. (a) Yes. Please refer to prospectus. Besides the books referred we also refer to all other standard text books in each subject. (d) (ii) School Final Examination of Secondary Board of Education, West Bengal or its equivalent and those who stand to our test and/or where there is evidence of fitness and ability equal to that of a School Final passed candidate.

50. The required text-books are available in English. The Hospital is going to be developed as an All-India Post - Graduate Training Centre in Homeopathy. The Training period is expected to be one academic year. Medl. Practitioners regd. under the Medical Acts of 1912 and 1938, an eligible for admission to the Courses. The proper standard for admission to the course should be (i) Medical Practitioners holding qualifications (degree and diplomas) registrable under the Medical Acts of 1938, and 1951. (ii) Diploma Holders of the State Faculty of W. Bengal (iii) Other Medical Practitioners not covered under (i) and (ii), but who have passed the S.S.C. and equivalent examinations and who have received Medical education over a period of not less than 4 years in an Institution which is recognised by the Government of the State in which it is located.

### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

43. As Given in the Prospectus a copy of which with G. M. M. Circular No. 8 is being forwarded herewith. (1) Do. (2) Do. (a) Yes. List of Books : I. MATERIA MEDICA : Lectures of Homeopathic Materia Medica by Kent. Leaders in Homeopathic Therapeutic by Nash. Drug Pictures by M.L. Tyler. Clinical Medicine by Lippe and Earrington. Key Notes by H. C. Allen, Materia Medica by Lippe, & Materia Medica by William Boericke. II. PHILOSOPHY : Kent, Stuart Close, Sen Gupta, Hahneman's Organon by Dudgeon. ANATOMY Gray, Physiology Ashby, Pathology Rau, Bacteriology Muir, Clinical Methods Hutchison and Hunter, Clinical Medicine : Vado Mecum by Ruddock, Ophthalmic Therapeutic by Norton, Savill, Hand-book of Medicine by Wheeler and Jack. Homeopathic Therapeutics : Lilienthal, Jahr's Forty yrs.' practice of Homeopathy by Hughes, Obstetrics by Gaernsey. Reprotry : Kent, Boenninghansen, William Boericke, Chemistry Inorganic and organic—elementary principles only. Physics essentials only. Biology essentials only. (b) In English only. (c) There are any number of books in English. (d) At present only a two year short course, since in previous years difficulties were felt to get suitable Inter Science candidates for the three-year and Four year courses in the absence of Govt. recognition. (i) Selected from among applicants after personal interview. Those who are considered to have the aptitude for medical study and have the required standard in English and are physically fit. (ii) S.S.L.C. with good marks in English & Science. (iii) Should be I. Sc. and selection should be made on the basis of marks obtained in examination as also on the physical fitness of the candidates.

## V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

15. (a) Yes. (b) English and Hindi. (d) 30 months. High School with general science is the main qualification. (iii) By advertisement.

18. (a) Yes. (b) In English. (d) Five Years. By a special test examination. Matriculate should be the minimum qualification. The selection should be made by a special test examination.

31. (a) No. they are issuing daily lessons in Allopathy lectured by qualified doctors in Bombay. Materia Medica, Physiology, Hygiene, Anatomy, Bacteriology. (b) English and Hindi. (c) We go to any surgeon or any private dispensary for their opinion. (d) 18 months. It is according to your ability. (ii) It is upto Fourth standard in Marathi, and in Allopathy it is upto Non-matric. It is in hands of the authority. (iii) As described above.

33. (a) Yes. (b) English only. (c) Suitable books are available. But attempts could be made to produce books in . . . with latest advances. (d) Refresher Course of 6 months (i) Already existing medical Practitioners of full-time, or part time studies of new knowledge of English and Homeopathic Medical Science. (ii) S.S.L.C. or proficiency in English. (iii) Proficiency in English language of a Matriculation or Intermediate standard with science as Subject.

## Homeopathy : Question No. 21.

*Are the pre-medical subjects such as Chemistry, Physics and Biology taught in your College or only the students having passed these examinations are admitted.—*

## I. THE STATES

32. Matriculates with or without science subjects are admitted in the existing Institutions at present for those who are admitted without science subjects in their matriculation examination, there are arrangements in some of the colleges to teach those subjects in the F. Y. Class, and an examination on those subjects are held by this Council, on the completion of their F. Y. Course.

## II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

2. Taught.

9. Organic and inorganic chemistry is taught here.

11. Students who did not have chemistry, Physics and Biology in their qualifying examination are taught in this Institution and are to pass in examinations.

26. Matriculates with or without science subjects are admitted. Physics, Chemistry and Biology are taught in this Institute in the First Year Class for the benefit of all categories of students.

30. Pre-medical subjects are taught in the College.

38. Yes. Students who have passed already are given preference.

49. Relevant portions of Chemistry, Physics, Biology etc. which are required for the study of Homeopathy alongwith other subjects are taught.

## GROUP II

52. Yes. Chemistry is taught but not Physics or Biology . . .

## III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

Nil.

## IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION.

43. Only the essentials of those subjects are taught.

## V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

15. No.

18. College prospectus may be referred to.

31. Physics, Chemistry and Biology are taught in the private Institutions

33. These are taught only in relation to the aspect and needs of the science of Homeopathy.

**Homeopathy. Question No. 22.**

*Are these facilities and equipments sufficient. Please give a list of.—(a) Equipments (b) Have you got a Library, if so, give the number of books and Journals (c) What are the No. of theoretical lectures in each subject? What is the period of lecture? (d) What are the number of practical demonstrations and hours of practical work in each subject (e) Is the examination taken in all three methods: In theoretical (ii) Practical (iii) Oral.*

**I. THE STATES**

32. Facilities and equipments in the existing affiliated Institutions are not sufficient for financial reasons. (a) *Vide* college reports. (b), (c), (d), (e) Yes. Refer to the Syllabus.

**II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.**

2. (a) Not sufficient. (b) Yes, about 200 books, getting I.M.A. Jnl. & 2 Homeo. Journals. (c) as mentioned in the Syllabus. The period of each lecture is one hour. (d) As mentioned in the Syllabus. (e) Yes.

9. They are not sufficient. We are having them from other Institutions. (b) Yes, about 100 books. (c) Not maintained. Each period of 1 hour students are shown demonstration at different places. (d) Not maintained. (e) Do. (i), (ii), (iii) all yes.

II. (a) Not sufficient due to financial stringency. Epidioscope, Human Skeleton and Bones, Anatomical specimens models, Physiological including biological.

II. Not sufficient due to financial stringency. (a) List of equipments—Epidioscopes Human skeleton and bones, Anatomical specimens, models, charts etc. Physiological including Biological charts, models etc. Electric Micrograph, Pathological specimens, models charts etc., Labour and Gynaecological specimens instruments etc. Surgical specimens, instruments, splints etc. Botanical Herbarium including pharmaceutical specimens, Laboratory Physiological and Clinical, with equipments for broader test or Blood, Sputum, Urine, Stool etc. Microscopes, Skinagram view plate. (b) Library—Yes. Number of Books—107—formerly a fairly big number of books affected by riot—1946, at present reduced to as above; is being supplemented gradually. Journals and periodicals Approximately. 5. (c) No. of Theoretical Lectures per week.

	Jr.	Sr. (3rd & 4th yr.)
Anatomy— . . .	8	4+4 X
Physiology . . .	7	4+3
Science . . .	1	1
Materia Medica	15	4+7 4
Organon . . .	9	3+3 3
Pharmacy . . .	5	2+1 2
Practice in Medicine .		
(Diagnosis, Prognosis Chemist medicinal post)	6	.. 3+1
Surgery . . .	4	.. 3
Midwifery and Gynaecology	3	.. 2+1
Pathology . . .	2	.. 2
Laboratory . . .	3	.. 3
Juris and Hygiene . . .	2	.. 1+1
Ophthalmology . . .	1	.. 1

Period of lecture—1 hr. for each subject.

(d) Practical demonstration in Anatomy etc. 14 hours per week for eight weeks. Operative surgery—14 hours per week for one week. Practice of medicine, 2 materia medica, 3 labour and Gynaecology, 2 surgery. 1.

(e) Yes. (i) Theoretical yes. (ii) Practical Yes. (iii) Oral yes.

12. (a) No. Books, Charts, Models, Black-boards etc. (b) Yes. Books 130 and many journals. (c) Attached Prospectus. (d) Clinical and practical class (4 hrs. every day) 1 hr. morning and three hours evening for both years' students attending by turn.

(e) Yes. In all three methods.

26. (a) Facilities and equipments are not sufficient for financial reasons.  
 (b) Yes. Number of books 200 (Including almost all standard works in Homeopathy and Standard Text-books in Modern Medicine) Journals :—9 (Including Indian and Foreign Journals-practically all the leading Homeo. Journals of the world as well as some journals on Modern medicine.

No. 22 (c) Period of each lecture 1 hour.

	Theoretical	Practical
<i>Pre-clinical Course :</i>		
1. Anatomy . . . . .	150	50
2. Physiology . . . . .	100	50
3. Homeopathic Materia Medica . . . . .	100	Nil
4. Organon . . . . .	100	Nil
5. Hom. Pharmacy . . . . .	30	20
6. Chemistry . . . . .	15	10
7. Physics . . . . .	15	10
8. Biology . . . . .	15	10
<i>Clinical Course</i>		
1. Practice of Medicine . . . . .	100	50
2. Surgery . . . . .	100	50
3. Midwifery and Gynaecology . . . . .	100	50
4. Pathology . . . . .	50	25
5. Hygiene . . . . .	50	
6. Medical Jurisprudence . . . . .	50	
7. Homoeo. Materia Medica . . . . .	100	
8. Organon . . . . .	100	

(e) Yes—All the three methods. (Refer to Homeo. State Faculty, W. B. Syllabus.)

33. Not sufficient. A hospital bed is attached to the College. There is an outdoor dispensary, a Library in Pharmacy, a Laboratory, Dressing arrangements, Charts, Skeleton, for anatomical demonstrations. (b) Yes. No. of books 289 and (c) Minimum lecture hours for Homoeopathic Medicine 200. Organon and other subjects 150.

(d) 100. (e) Yes.

38. Yes. List supplied. (b) 801 books and 5 journals. (c) Minimum period of lectures 50 to hrs. No. of lectures in each subject given in Curriculum.

(d) Vide printed Curriculum. (e) Yes.

49. Yes sufficient to the financial position. Bones, Viscera, Charts, Models and other laboratory equipments. (b) Yes. about 100 books. (c) Vide annexure "C" (This is not enclosed) (d) Vide annexure 'C' (This is not enclosed) (e) Yes.

52. Yes, the list is attached. (b) Yes. (c) Main subjects are given :— Medico Philosophy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry 5 minutes.

(d) Practice of medicine almost daily two hours (e) Theoretical and practical.

#### **Homeopathy :**

**Question No: 22**

#### **III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.**

48. We are working with great financial difficulty and with minimum equipments. (b) Yes, about 1500 including journals. (c) Yes.

50. (a) The equipment in general is adequate, for the purpose of Post-Graduate Training (b) Yes. Total number of books is 256 and 9 Jnl.s. are subscribed for. (c) The details of the course are still being determined.

#### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION.

43. (a) Not sufficient for lack of funds.

List.—Furniture, Charts, Books, Surgical Instruments 16 beds, 2 bed-pans, 1 commode, 2 Enema cans, 1 icebag etc. (b) Yes, a fairly big library, about 1000 books and half a dozen journal in Homeopathy. Also six journals in Allopathy and allied systems of medicines (c) Non except the limited facilities afforded by the Hospital. (d) Six clinical lectures a week; one hour for each. (e) Yes, in all three methods, wherever possible.

#### V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS.

15. (b) Yes, 500 books and journals. (c) 150 lectures in each subject, 50 minutes for each. (d) Yes. (e) 30 minutes for each demonstration; 50 demonstrations.

31. (a) No they are teaching us by correspondence. (b) These private institutions are sending us journals if we subscribe. (c) They are sending us lessons monthly—four times. (d) If we go to institute at Nagpur they demonstrate private work.

33. (b) Yes sufficient number of books and journals. (c) Pathology, practice of Medicine, Biophysics, Bio-organon and principles, surgery and clinical methods Midwifery, and Gynaecology etc.—lectures are given on these subjects. (d) Wherever possible, demonstrations are made in the respective subjects. (e) Yes. (i) Yes.

#### **Homeopathy Question No. 23.**

*Do you suggest any improvement?*

##### I. THE STATES.

32. Yes, there is ample scope of improvement, specially in the practical part of the teaching in both clinical and pre-clinical courses, which are not up-to mark due to financial difficulties. There is urgent need for well-equipped Laboratories, anatomical dissection halls and Hospitals with all modern facilities. (1) Yes. (2) The present curriculum under this council is a bit short for satisfactory basic education of all branches of medicine. We endorse the curriculum of four and a half years course, and six months internship as framed by the *Ad hoc* Committee on Homeopathy and accepted by the Health Ministry, Govt. of India, made in the Indian Parliament on 5-9-55. (3) Refer to the Syllabus of the Council. (4) Detailed attention should be given to Homeo. subjects. (5) Yes, six months internship including hospital attendance in different wards.—both out-door and in-door with an intensive course of study in Homeopathy, *Materia Medica*, Case-taking, repretorisation, etc. (6) Existing 2 beds per student. Recommended 4 beds per student.

##### II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

2. (1) Yes. (2) Yes. (3) As per the recommendations suggested by the *Ad hoc* Committee for Homoeopathy appointed by the Govt. of India.

(4)—(5) Yes. 3 months surgical and obstetrical and 3 months medical Homeopathy.

9. We cannot take practical examination in therapeutics because we have not got in-door hospital for want of finance. Hence the Govt. should arrange for the in-door Hospital attached to the College. (1) Yes. (2) Yes. (3) No. (4) No. (5) Yes, practical training in Therapeutics. (6)—

11. Hope to be expanded in-door and out-door. Increase of training facilities in same subjects—specially Homeo. subjects not allied subjects such as Pathology etc. (1) Curriculum does not seem to be well-balanced because sufficient attention is not given to Homeo. subjects and an unnecessary importance is given to allied subjects (2) Yes; in allied subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Surgery, Midwifery, Gynaecology, practice of Medicine. (3) No. omission would be opportune but sufficient Homeo. psychological approach should be given in imparting education. (4) Aspect of common disease and epidemiology with particular reference to the diseases of the Tropic children diseases. Chronic diseases should be given special attention to as also infectious diseases, Maternity, postnatal cases, accidents, injuries etc., in Homeopathic.....

II. (5) Yes, such practical training as may benefit the students in management of cases independently. The type of training to an internal should aim at giving the trainee a correct angle of vision when taking up cases in the hospital confirming to the demands for making out an accurate prescription which, after all is the criterian of a successful Homeopath. He should, however, be made alert to the diagnostic side of the case as well so as to be able to forecast the prognosis prescribe the right kind of diet and other accessories and management.

Guisty : 1 Bed to one student on an average.

Recommended—At least 5 beds per student.

12. No. (1) No. (2) No. (3) No. (4) As we are making symptomatic treatment our all medicines are given equal importance. But more attention is necessary for peculiar diseases in Orissa. (5) Yes, he should attach himself to some dispensary. (6) Five beds to each student should be the maximum but there is no indoor hospital now in Orissa. (a)—(b)—(a) As many come for admission but limit is one hundred. (b) 45, (c) 40, (d) Average Rs. 100/- (e) There is hostel arrangements also, (f) In hostal 16 male students.

26. Yes, there is ample scope for improvement, specially in the practical part of the teachings in both clinical and practical courses which are not up-to-mark now due to financial difficulties. There is urgent need for well equipped laboratories and well-equipped hospitals with all modern facilities.

(1). yes. 2. The present curriculum under the Hom. State Faculty, D.B. is a bit short for satisfactory basic education of all branches of medicine. 4½ years course is recommended. We enclose the curriculum & syllabus of study framed by the *Ad hoc* Committee of Homeopathy set up by the Health Ministry, Govt. of India. (3) Though the syllabus of a study framed by the Homeo. State Faculty, W. B. has been framed with a view to omit detailed studies of some subjects the present Curriculum of four years should be extended to 4½ years with an other six months internship after passing the final examination (Refer to the syllabus of study enclosed). (4) Detailed attention to be given to Homeopathic subjects, e. g. Homeopathic *Materia Medica*, Organon & principles of Hom. Philosophy. Study of Hahnemann's Chronic diseases Hom. Pharmacy Homeopathic method of case-taking & selection of Hom. Remedies. (5) Yes. Six months internship including hospital attendance in different wards with an intensive course of study in Homeopathic *Materia Medica* case-taking, Repertorization and selection of Homeo Drugs & deeper study of Homeopathic philosophy. (6) (2) 2 beds per student. (b) 4 beds per student.

30. So far as Homeopathy is concerned the standard as followed by the Faculty Boards at present does not appear to be well balanced as they spend too much of time of basic subjects. The science of Homeopathy is not prepared to accept the preclinical subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology etc. to be taught to an exorbitant length and details as taught in Allopathic system because Homeopathy has nothing to do with the minutest details.

(5) Yes. They should have Hospital training for a year.

38. No. (1) Yes. (2) Yes. (3) In a college where Homeo. Physicians only are trained the course is non-surgical and hence the detailed knowledge of anatomy is not very essential.

(4) It is already given. (5) This can be done only if there is sufficiently large Homeo-Hospital run on the lines of Government Hospitals. (6) This question does not at all arise at the present time, until the Government gives all the facilities for the development of the system, as is done in the case of the other systems.

49. Yes. (1) Yes—as per financial condition and Homeopathy is concerned. (2) Yes but there is scope for further improvement if financial aid is given. (3) No. (4) More detailed attention may be given to certain branches of medicines and common diseases inasmuch as Homeopathy is concerned. (5) Training may also be imparted through outdoor Hospitals.

52. (1) Yes, some superficialities such as in chemistry are to be removed. (2) Yes. (3) as in (1) above. (4) Yes more attention should be given to the study of *Materia Medica* description of diseases in the light of Homeopathic system. (5) Yes. (6) Both theoretical and practical (in Hospitals) In theory, they should be taught comparative superiority of the Homeopathic system. If feasible they should be encouraged to prove new drugs and verify them already proved long before. They should also be taught surgery, We cannot have hospital of our own at present ; but have been conducted on out-door clinic only.

### **Homeopathy: Question No. 24**

#### **II. TEACHING INSTITUTE**

What is (a) the number of admissions every year ? (b) Total no. of students at present ? (c) No. passed out every year ? (d) What is the expenditure per student per annum ? (e) What is the hostel arrangement ? (f) How many male and female students are there ?

2. (a) About 15 students. (b) 46 students. (c) About 8. (d) Rs. 600/- per student per annum. (e) One managed by the students themselves. (f) 41 male and 4 female students.

9. (a) 40 in each class. (b) 60. (c) No examination is taken so far as we have started the college last year. (d) Can not state at the stage. (e) Nil. (f) 19 Female students — 41 male students.

11. (a) 80/100 in day and evening shifts. (b) 250 more or less. (c) 25 to 30. (d) Rs. 150/- on an average. (e) Nil, but under contemplation. (f) 247 male, 3 female.

26. 20 to 30 every year. (b) 50. (c) 10 to 12 pr each June and November term every year. (d).....(e) In separate house rented for the purpose. (f) All male students—female students Nil.

30. (a) About 20. (b) 33. (c) About 10. (d) About Rs. 600/- (e) A hostel is attached to the college. (d) Two female students and the rest are males.

38. (a) We expect to admit 20 new students every year, though more can be admitted. (b) 17 only. (c) 75 to 80 per cent. (d) About Rs. 225/- per annum. (e) Nil. (f) Half and Half (about).

49. (a) 20 students average. (b) 30 students at present. (c) 15 students average. Not calculated. (e) Nil. (f) 30 male students.

52. (a) 30 to 40 (a) 100. (c) The first examination is to be held in October coming when 69 students are appeared. (d) about 12 to 15. (e) No arrangement for the present (f) 6 females rest males. (a) About 100 (?) We can give admission too (b) 98. (c) The first diploma examination is yet to be held. (d) About Rs. 200/- (e) We have taken a bungalow on rent for hostel and have made arrangements for 12 students with a cot, a table and a chair. (f) 17 male students.

### **Homeopathy: Question No. 25**

#### **I. STATES**

Is there a Hospital If so, of how many beds.

32. *Vide* College Reports.

57. Nil.

#### **II. TEACHING INSTITUTION**

2. Yes. 25 beds medical (purely Homeopathic) 25 beds surgical (of private nursing home of vice-Principal of the College).

9. No.

11. Yes—30 beds.

12. We have got outdoor dispensary.

26. Yes. 25 bed

49. Out-door charitable dispensary.

52. No.

#### **III. HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTION.**

50. 30 bedded-fully equipped Hospital for treating medical cases.

#### **IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE PROFESSION.**

*Nil.*

**Homeopathy: Question No. 26.**

What is the number of—(1) Nurses (2) Dias.

**II. TEACHING INSTITUTE.**

- 2. (1) 2 only in medical ward. (2) Nil.
- 11. (1) 5. (2) 1.
- 12. Does not arise.
- 26. (1) (Male) 5. (2) 2.
- 30. (1) 1. (2) 1.
- 52. Does not arise.

**III. HOSPITAL ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.**

- 50. (1) Nurses—5 (including sister) ; (2) Dias—nil.

**Homeopathy: Question No. 27**

Is there a manufacturing Pharmacy ? If so, are the medicines manufactured according to a recognised pharmacopoeia ? Please send a copy of that pharmacopeia.

**II. TEACHING INSTITUTE**

- 2. No.
- 9. No.
- 11. No such pharmacy, medicines are potentised according to the principle of organon.
- 12. No Pharmacy.
- 26. No.
- 30. No.
- 38. No.
- 49. Nil.
- 52. No.

**III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

50. There is no manufacturing pharmacy attached to the Hospital however, the pharmacy prepares standard potencies from back potencies according to the method prescribed in the United States Pharmacopeia, 1941, 6th Edition.

**Homeopathy : Question No. 28.**

Are the following subjects being taught- ?

- (a) Anatomy,
- (b) Physiology
- (c) Surgery
- (d) Pharmacology
- (e) Midwifery.
- (f) Gynocology
- (g) Ophthalmology.
- (h) Ear, nose and throat diseases
- (i) Public Health and Hygiene.
- (j) Pathology.
- (k) Medical Jurisprudence
- (l) Biochemistry
- (m) Pharmacy.

If these subjects are to be added, state how they should be arranged with the existing syllabus :

Pro—

Side by side or

Rest.

## II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

2. All the subjects mentioned are taught but the pharmacology and pharmacy are of Homeopathic system of medicine.

9. (a) Yes, (b) Yes, (c) No. (d) No. (e) Yes, (f) Yes, (g) Yes. (h) Yes, (i) Yes, (j) Yes, (k) Yes, (l) Yes. (m) Yes.

11. Yes, all except (h) and (i) There is scope for addition of 1 (Biochemistry) by introducing it and adjusting it in the existing syllabus E. N. T. Diseases (h) may be arranged for as optional subject.

12. Yes, besides that following are also taught :—

*Materia Medica*, Organon, Homeo Philosophy, Chronic disease, Practice of medicines, Children disease, Clinical medicines Therapeutics based on Homeopathy principles, Repatory.

26. Yes excepting Biochemistry which is not included in the syllabus of the Homeo. State Faculty D. B. Under Pharmacology—Homeopathic *Materia Medica* is taught. Pharmacy—Homeopathic Pharmacy is taught.

28. (a) Yes, (b) Yes, (c) No. (d) —(e) Yes, (f) Yes, (g) Yes. (h) Yes—Non Surgical, (i) Yes, (j) Rane's Pathology, (k) Elementary, (l) Schensler's Biochemistry, (m) America—Pharmacy Principles.

The above subjects, as stated above, are taught side by side with the exception of surgery.

49. Yes—Pharmacology here refers to Homeopathic *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics and in addition to these subjects Homeopathic Organon, Philosophy, Repertory etc. are taught.

52. Yes, excepting (c) (d) & (i) (g) & (h) are not taught as special subjects—They are taught along with the common diseases.

Ours is a non-surgical course and the question of surgery does not arise. The board has chalked out another course corresponding to M. B. B. S. (in Allopathy). The two courses being altogether different in subjects, (e) (d) & (i) cannot be added to the present course (existing syllabus).

### Homeopathy Question No. 29

(a) Are any practical classes held in subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Pharmacy and Pathology including Bacteriology. Please give the curriculum in each subject.

(b) Are there any separate wards in the hospital where treatment is carried out according to modern systems of medicine.

(c) Please give full information regarding the No. of beds in each ward—Medical Surgical, Maternity, Gynecological, Eye and Ear Nose throat.

(d) Are there any out-patients department where treatment in modern systems of medicine is carried out ? Please give details.

(e) Please mention where outdoor department and indoor treatment in modern system of medicine is carried out.

(f) What is the type of treatment carried out in medical wards and out-patient department, i.e., whether Ayurvedic, Unani, Homeopathic or modern medicine ?

(g) Please state whether the modern drugs are used as a routine in medical wards and out-patient department.

(h) What is the duration and length of time each student attends each of these wards and out-door department.

## II. THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

2. (a) Practical classes held in Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology only as per syllabus. (b) No. (c) Medical 25 beds purely Homeopathic, Surgical & Midwifery : 25 beds (of private Nursing Home Vice Principal of the college). (d) No. (e) Nil. (f) Homeopathic treatment purely. (g) No. (h) 3 hours daily for 3rd & 4th years.

9. (a) Yes, please see pages Nos. 4, 5, 6, of the Syllabus. (b) Nil. (c) Nil. (d) Nil. (e) Homeopathic (f)-(g) Nil. (h) by duties two hours daily.

(a) Yes, all except Biochemistry and Pharmacology.

1. *Anatomy*—A complete course of human Anatomy with general working knowledge of the different anatomical parts of body with particular reference to the General Anatomical position relation of the viserba, muscles, blood-vessels, nerves and lymphatics. Studies upto the point of minutest detail are not required.

A knowledge of the naked eye anatomy of the Brain, spinal cord and meninges and of the positions, connections and functional significance of the main muscle and tracts.

A test in surface anatomy and surface markings on a living subjects with or without Radiographs.

Maturation, fertilisation, segmentations and embedding of the ovum. Formation of membraens and of the plarenta.

The origin of the tissues of the embryo and their differentiation into different structure.

A course of dissection of the entire human body.

Practical demonstrations on surface making of important viscera, arteries, nerves and some regions of clinical importance of the brain.

29. (b) *Physiology*.—(1) *Histology*—The anima cell, Epithelial tissue, Connective tissue, Muscular tissue, Nervous tissue.

(2) *Contractile Tissues*.—Simple contraction—Tatanus, Fatigue, Principal changes associated with contraction, Differences in function between voluntary and involuntary muscles, Rigormorthus.

(3) *Digestive system*:—Including Dietetics.—*Food Stuffs*—Vitamins, functions of the Oesophagus, stomach, large and small intestines, salivary glands, Pancreas and Liver. Composition of saliva and its functions, composition and function of Gastric juice, Pancreatic juice, Bile and Succeus Entericus, function of the Large intestines absorption of food stuffs, functions of the liver. Mechanism of Deglutition. Peristalials Defecation. Definition and General actions of Enzymes, including general metabolism of fat, carbohydrates and Proteins.

(4) *Respiratory System*.—Structures of Trachea, Bronchi and Lungs, Mechanism of respiration. Exchange of Gases during respiration Tidal air, Complemental air, Supplemental air, Residual air, vital capacity, Apnoea, Asphyxia, Tissue Respiration.

(5) *Circulatory System*.—(a) Blood—Its composition, Life history of Red-Blood cells and white bocicells, their functions. Coagulation of blood. (b) Heart—Structure Annervation. Cardiac cycle, Heart sounds, their character and causation. Heart block (c) Blood vessels :—Histology of Arteries, Veins and capillaries. Mechanism of blood flow.

Pules—Its normal characters, Blood pressure, Vascular tone, Vasomotor Nervous, mechanism of the spinal cord and spinal nerve roots. The autonomic nervous system Sympathetic system, the para sympathetic system. Special nerves, structures and functions of different parts of the eye-ball vision, formation of the retinel imnage, Mechanism of accommodation. Common errors of refraction.

Hearing—Anatomy and functions of external middle and internal ear. Conduction of sound nerves.

Test and smell.—Varieties of the Papilloe of the tongue and their structure. Nerves of taste, olfactory nerves.

Cutaneous and motor sense.—Varieties of the end organs Varieties of Cutaneous sense Muscle sense.

**Reproductive System.**—The male reproductive organs. The female reproductive organs, fertilisation of ovum. The mammary glands. Menstruation, Ductless glands in connection with reproduction. Identification of histological specimens of tissues and organs. Preparation and staining of Blood Films. Total and differential count of blood-cells. Use of Hemoglobinometer and Sphygmo-manometer. Demonstrations of some experiments in connection with nerve physiology. Chemical examination of common normal and abnormal ingredients of Urine.

### **Homeopathic Pharmacy.**

Lectures with Demonstrations on

(1) weights and measures. (2) Homeopathic Pharmaceutical Instruments and appliances (3) Sources of Homoeopathic drugs from organic and inorganic chemisals. (4) Methods of preparing drugs from organic and inorganic chemicals vegetable and animal kingdoms and disease products (Nosodes).

(5) Homeopathic Pharmacy.

(a) Posology.

(i) The decimal scale ; (ii) The Centesimal scale.

Methods of preparations of mother-tinctures and of potentising drugs.

(b) Preparation of Dilution.

(c) Preparation of Triturations.

(d) Conversion of Triturations in solutions.

(e) Method of dispensing Tinctures.

(i) Tinctures dispensed with distilled water.

(ii) Tinctures dispensed with sugar of milk.

(iii) Tinctures dispensed with Globules and Pilule.

(f) Methods of dispensing Triturations.

(g) External applications and its components.

6. Prescription writing.

**N. B.**—Particular attention of the students should be drawn to section 264 to 285 of organon, 6th addition and the corresponding sections of the 5th Edition, as the guiding principles underlying Homeopathic Pharmacy.

### **Pathology.**

General Pathology and Bacteriology.

A. General Pathology.

(1) Introduction—Scope of Pathology—Old School—New School, (Homeopathic). How to study Pathology.

(2) Health and disease, Etiology of disease infection. Definition adoption.

(3) Inflammation.

Concept of inflammation—Phenomena of inflammation—etiology—Clinical manifestations of inflammation—Classification of inflammation—Inflammation of special tissues—Suppuration.

(4) Fever.

(5) Regenerative Tissue changes. The healing process—healing structures.

(6) Degenerative Tissue changes—

Atrophy—cloudy swelling—mucoid degeneration—hyaline degeneration—amyloid degeneration—colloid degeneration—fatty degeneration—lipid infiltration—glycogen infiltration—jaundice—necrosis—gangrene.

(7) Proliferative tissue changes.

(a) Tumours.

Etiology—classification—Benign Tumours, Fibroma myoma Lipoma Osteoma, chondroma, Lymphoma Mali grant Tumours—

(i) Cancers, (ii) Sarcoma Cysts  
Infective Graumlomata.

## (8) Immunity—

Natural immunity—acquired immunity—active immunity—passive immunity,—  
phagocytosis—opsonin—chemiotaxis bacteriolysis antitoxin—agglutinins  
precipitation—cytolysis—antiferments—antitoxoids albuminolysis—bacterio-  
toxins—theories of immunity antigen—anaphylaxis shock.

## (9) Disturbance of circulation.

- (i) Hypotension.
- (ii) Thrombosis and Embolism including Infarction.
- (iii) Oedema.
- (iv) Inflammation and Repair.

## B. Special Pathology.

N.B. Special Pathology to be taught in connection with Medicine and Surgery. There will be no separate paper on special Pathology for examination but questions may be set in papers of medicine and Surgery.

(1) Disease of the Blood—general considerations pernicious anaemia—aplastic anaemia—cholera Leukaemias.

- (1) Disease of the circulatory System. Pericarditis—Endocarditis—Arteriosclerosis
- (2) Syphilitic Aortitis—aneurism.
- (3) Meningitis.
- (4) Diseases of the Respiratory System.
- (5) Diseases of the kidney.
- (6) Diseases of the Alimentary Tract.

Peptic ulcers—cholera—Typhoid ulcers—Tuberculosis ulcers—amoebic dysentery—Bacillary dysentery.

- (7) Cirrhosis of Liver.
- (8) Diseases of unknown Causation. Beriberi—Epidemic Dropsy.

## C. Bacteriology.

The morphology, Biology and Pathogenic qualities of the following Micro-organisms

Pyogenic Cocci, Pneumococcus and Gonococcus, B. Coli, Communis, B. Diphteriae, B. Tuberculosis, B. Tetanus, B. Typhosus, B. Dysentericus, B. Leprae, B. Pestis, B. Coma; B. Influenzae, Diplococcus Intracellularis Meningitidis Micrococcus Cater-hales B. Anthrax.

## D. Parasitology.

The morphology, Biology and Pathogenic qualities of the following:—

- (i) Protozoa  
Entamoebica Histolytica
- (ii) Mollusca  
Leishmania
- (iii) Sporozoa

Plasmodium Vivax—P. malariae—P. falciparum

- (iv) Helminthes or Worms

Ascarides Lumbricoides—Oxyuris Vermicularis Filaria Bancrofti—Ankylostomum duodenale Type—Worms. (Taenia—saginata, Solium, Echinococcus), (Practical).

(1) 20 Demonstrations of histological slides of Pathological tissues and organs.

(2) 20 Demonstrations of microscopic specimens or Pathogenetic organisms.

(3) 20 Demonstrations of technique of collection and preparation and examination of morbid materials such as Blood, Urine, Pus, Sputum and Exudates. Demonstration to run concurrently.

29(b) No. In certain cases where surgical and/or mechanical interference is resorted to some portion of treatment of the case may be done according to Modern System. The

pre-operative and post operative treatment are mostly conducted according to Homoeopathic ways.

(c) Wards

- Medical—15.
- Surgical—5.
- Labour and Gynaecological—10.
- E. & N.T.—Nil.

(d) In out patients department treatment is done on homoeopathic ways except certain cases where surgical interference is requisite some portion of the treatment may be done according to "Modern System" as above.

(e) None (Vide supra)

(f) Homoeopathic

(g) No.

(h) On an average 12 hrs. in a week.

26. (a) Yes, excepting Biochemistry. Refer to Faculty's Syllabus enclosed herewith.

(b) No.

(c) Medical—10, Surgical—5, Maternity—5, Gynaecological—1, Eye, Ear, Nose throat.—Nil. Infectious diseases ward—4 Beds.

(d) No.

(e) Some medicines of Modern Medicine are used in surgical cases especially with regard to pre-and-post-anaesthetic measures.

(f) Homoeopathic treatment.

(g) No.

(h) Refer to syllabus of study of the Homoeopathic State Faculty, D.B. (Enclosed herewith).

30. (a) Practical classes are held in Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and Pharmacy.

No specific curriculum is followed.

(b) No.

(c) Medical—10 Mater, & Gyno—2.

(d) No.

(e) The question does not arise.

(f) Homoeopathic.

(g) No.

(h) Students are required to attend the wards and the outdoor daily during the course of training.

**Question No. 29 (Contd.)**

38. (a) No. Please see curriculum supplied.

(b) No.

(c) Medical—6, Surgical 2.

(d) Government Hospitals and Allopathic Nursing Homes.

(f) Homoeopathic Biochemic only.

(g) No.

(h) Final year one or two hrs. only.

49. (a) Yes.

(g) Exclusively Homoeopathy.

52. Does not arise.

### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

(a) Yes—excepting Pharmacology, Refer to attached paper.

(b) No.

(c) Medical—12, Surgical—2.

Maternity—6, (including gynaecological beds)

Gynaecological—mentioned above.

(e) In dental, ophthalmic and surgical out-door departments sometimes modern (Allopathic) accessory aids are taken. In in-door department only during emergency in labour and surgical cases sometimes modern (Allopathic) accessory aids are taken.

(f) Homoeopathic.

(g) No.

(h) Each student attends approximately for two hours.

50. These do not apply as the hospital is intended to afford post-graduate training.

#### Question No. 30.

*Is there any post-Graduate training? If so, state the nature of research and lines on which it is carried out? (Copies of any such research publications may kindly be supplied)*

### II. TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

No.

### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

50. The Institution has been started with the idea of affording training facilities to qualified medical practitioners registered under the Acts of 1912 and 1938. The Government of Bombay have decided to develop this as an All India Post-Graduate Training Centre in Homoeopathy as per G.R.L.S.G. & P.H. Dept. No. BHP. 1054 dated 17-5-1955. There is also a proposal with the Government of India to develop this Institution as a Research Centre for Clinical Research. The subject suggested is "Importance of individual Re-action in the treatment of Infectious Diseases".

#### Question No. 32.

### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE PROFESSION

*Should there be post-graduate study in Ayurveda, Unani or Homoeopathy for the graduates of Modern Medicine? If so, give details of method and period of study.*

3. There should be post-graduate study in Homoeopathy passing out from the present undergraduate colleges. The graduates of Modern medicine should take study in Homoeopathy, if they wish to practice Homoeopathy according to recommendations of Homoeo-Enquiry Committee Report.

4. The graduates of Modern Medicine (Allopathy) have to be initiated into the principles and practice of Homoeopathy just like any other person. The graduates of Modern Medicine may have the option of undergoing a course of study in Homoeopathy, but it can hardly be called a Postgraduate course of study in Homoeopathy, because their graduation is not in Homoeopathy. The period special course of training in Homoeopathy for the graduates of modern medicine should be two years.

5. There should be post graduate study in Homoeopathy for doctors passing out from the present under graduate colleges. The graduates of modern medicine should take study in Homoeopathy if they wish to practice Homoeopathy as per recommendations of HEC Report.

7. A thorough initiation into the principles and practice of Homoeopathy is absolutely essential for graduates of modern medicine (Allopathy) if they intend to adopt Homoeopathy in their professional practice. They must undergo a study course in Homoeopathy for a period of at least one year and follow a curriculum prescribed specially for them by the Central Council of Homoeopathy and they must also pass a test of eligibility for practising Homoeopathy.

10. Suggestion is welcomed though not absolutely essential—See Appendix I.

17. Yes, for a period of six months as in other countries.

19. Graduates of modern medicine may have post-graduate study for two years in all branches of Homoeopathic Science, in a Homoeopathic College established by Government and should be registered and classified as Registered Homoeopathic Physician if they so desire to practice Homoeopathic & Biochemic systems of treatment exclusively.

20. No, as homoeopathic system of medicine is based entirely on different principles, a graduate of modern medicine post-graduated in homoeopathy cannot therefore prove useful to the course of ailing humanity, as well as to the Homoeopathic system of medicines.

25. Post-graduates taking upto these sciences have not furthered the cause of these medical systems. States should only encourage under-graduate study to keep these sciences alive.

27. Yes—if they want to practice Homoeopathy. Say, 3 to 6 months according to the aptitude of the practitioner.

28. Yes. Post Graduate study of Homoeopathy may be given to the Graduates of Modern Medicine. A short and slip shot Post-Graduate study of Homoeopathy by Allopaths will completely spoil Homoeopathy. The Professors who teach Homoeopathy to the graduates of Modern Medicine must be those who have no bias towards Allopathy.

35. Yes, there should be a post-graduate study course in Homoeopathy for the graduates of modern medicine. We would suggest a Teachers training course included in their curriculum so that these graduates may be taken up the Teachers' job which is very essential for the progress of Homoeopathy. There are very few qualified teachers for teaching Homoeopathy. The Post-graduate diploma course should be of one year attached to a University and Medical College with a Hospital, so that theoretical, practical and teaching of Homoeopathic system of medicine could be given properly by opening colleges.

36. Please refer enclosure I.

37. I have no objection if graduates of modern medicine are admitted to post-Graduate Training in Ayurveda.

39. A post-graduate training is necessary for the graduates qualified in Homoeopathy.

41. To enable graduates of Allopathic medicine to practise Homoeopathy they should be asked to attend the final year course in Homoeo Colleges and pass the final examination in Homoso subjects. This study of homoeopathy after graduation in Allopathic science is not post-graduate study in the true sense.

45. Yes, there should be a two years course for the Graduates of modern medicine and they should be taught in Homoeopathy, therapeutics, Materia Medica, Organon, Philosophy & Reportory.

53. Vide in Page 1 of Annexure 'A'.

54. We are not against post-graduate course in Homoeopathy for the graduates of Modern Medicines and of Ayurveda, provided this is given directly under the control of Faculty of Homoeopathy, the same being attached to a purely Homoeopathic Institution. One year intensive study in Philosophy and Materia Medica.

55. There should be a 5 years degree course based on Modern Medicine Education, i.e., all subjects of Allopathic school, except study of Medicines, which should be of particular system only. Another 2 years diploma course (Non-Surgical) should be allowed in addition to above 5 years full fledged degree course leading to B.M., B.S. degree.

59. The graduates of Modern medicine are not graduates of Homoeopathy. There should be a suitable course of say 9 months duration for every such graduate who desires to practise Homoeopathy.

60. The graduates of Modern Medicine are not graduates of Homoeopathy. There should be a suitable course of 9 months duration for every such graduate who desires to practise Homoeopathy.

61. There should be post-graduate study in Homoeopathy for the Graduate of Modern Medicine. The period of study may be for one year and the details of method may be worked out by the Provincial Board of study to be specially constituted for the purpose.

#### V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

15. Yes, in Electro complex Homoeopathy.

18. Yes, they must undergo two years training in Homoeopathic, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Organon, Philosophy.

22. If by post-graduate study we mean only the study after a graduation it is not much worth. But if that is the only course that would be adopted for graduates it must be for atleast two years.

31. Yes. In Ayurvedic System, the period is for 4 years.

33. Yes. A six months refresh or P.G. course by personal and by examination can be extended also by correspondence if necessary.

44. Yes. But optional.

40. There should be a course of study in Homoeopathy for the Graduates of Modern Medicine desiring to learn homoeopathy. They will learn Materia Medica and Organon and attend Hospital for one year.

56. Yes, the line to be followed. Organon, Pharmacy and Materia Medica etc. to taught  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years.

#### Question No. 33.

*What measures can be taken to improve the facilities for training in those systems of medicine?*

#### I. STATES

13. Finance and attached hospitals to the colleges be given.

14. Matter of dispute. Should leave it entirely on the hand of the council as question of finance stands in.

32. Amalgamation of the three existing affiliated institution of Calcutta to a nucleus for starting a five years degree course college in Homoeopathy at Calcutta. (2) A well equipped hospital attached to it. (3) Upgrading of the Midnapur Homoeopathic College which is the only affiliated Moffosil institution in West Bengal. (4) Setting up of post-graduate courses in Homoeopathy. (5) Research work to be started as per Homoeopathic Enquiry. Committee report *vide* Sections 185 and 187.

(6) Adequate financial grant by the Central and State Government.

34. There should be separate State owned or State recognised Institutions with attached indoor Hospitals for practical work. Clinical and preclinical subjects should be taught along with the Homoeopathic subjects of Materia Medica, Therapeutic, Philosophy, Leprosy etc. and the experts on the subjects appointed for teaching.

58. Finance and attached hospitals to the colleges be given.

#### II. TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

9. The Government should give finance and one or more attached Hospitals to it.

2. As the recommendations of the *ad-hoc* Committee to the Government Post-G graduate College of Homoeopathy Bombay.

30. The State should start separate Colleges or aid the existing ones maintained by private agencies.

26. Amalgamation of the three existing affiliated institutions at Calcutta to form a undem for the five years degree course College in Homoeopathy.

33. Give Homoeopathy all the facilities given to other systems.

49. Vide in page 1 of Annexure 'A'.

52. See separate note along with Nos. 37, 38 & 46.

### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO TEACHING INSTITUTION

16. By establishing coaching and nursing auxiliaries to recognised Hospitals and by opening research Institutions.

24. In accordance with the democratic demands, suggestions and proposals of Top-Ranking leading Hahnemannian Homoeopaths of 20 years standing record of continuous services in the Homoeopathic field of India.

48. Refer to attached paper.

50. Immediate establishment of at least one model State-run educational institution for giving (a) undergraduate homoeopathic education of the M.B.,B.S. standard institution to be located in Calcutta; (b) post-graduate homoeopathic education of both the standard the institution to be located in Bombay. Adequate facilities for clinical research should also be provided in such institutions. Adequate scales of payment to teachers in such institutions be also provided.

### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

3. (1) Upgrading and standardisation of the existing institutions. (2) Opening of new undergraduate institutions in all major states in India. (3) Opening of short training institutions for periods of 2 years for rural services.

4. Please see wide the annexed papers.

5. See answers on page slipped 'A'.

6. Vide Appendix 'B';.

7. (1) Establishment of model colleges of Homoeopathy with attached Homoeopathic Hospitals in each state. (2) Raising the standard of existing homoeopathic institutions which must have arrangements for adequate clinical training (financial assistance by the State is absolutely necessary for this purpose). (3) Establishment of a homoeopathic research institute by the Central Government to be run on lines indicated by the Central Council of Homoeopathy.

8. The measures as adopted in Homoeopathic Institutions in Calcutta for training students in Homoeopathy should be adopted in all Homoeopathic institutions in our country to improve the facilities for training in Homoeopathy.

10. See Appendix II.

17. By establishing coaching and nursing auxiliaries to recognised Hospitals and by opening research institutions.

### Question No. 33, Group IV. (contd.)

20. On separate sheet as appendix "C" (put up below)

25. Establishing under-graduate institutions and giving full-fledged training exclusively in the respective systems.

27. All the facilities given to other systems must be given to this system also.

28. Refresher course of six months duration in Homoeopathy should be arranged in each Government Headquarters Hospitals under eminent Homoeopaths for giving training.

2) Special wards must be opened in each Government Hospital for treating all diseases by Homoeopaths by using pure Homoeopathic without mixing any other system. (3) Separate department of Homoeopathy must be opened under the Health Ministry in the Central and State Governments. (4) Special allotment must be made both in the Central and State Governments budgets each year. (5) At least one Homoeopathic College with Hospital attached must be opened in each state with all the up-to-date modern equipments. These colleges must be staffed by pure Homoeopaths only. Foreign Homoeopathic experts may in the beginning be brought here to staff these homoeopathic colleges. The standards of

training imparted in these colleges must not be lower than that imparted to the graduates of modern medicine.

(6) Private institutions must be opened by the Central and State Government to reprove all the existing Homoeopathic Drugs and prove new Homoeopathic drugs and these provings must be published periodically by the Government. Government must give grant-in-aid to private bodies if they are prepared to do the same work.

35. We would like the Secretary to the Health Minister, Dave Committee to find out what the British Homoeopathic Faculty is doing in this respect if the progress and cause of Homoeopathy is important and essential for India as a whole.

23. Colleges should be opened with full fledged Hospitals attached to them and theoretical & practical both the training should be given—

36. Starting Government aided Colleges and Hospitals with research centres. Efforts should be made to get expert aid from foreign countries like America & Germany.

41. Up-grading of the college to the degree standard. Expansion of the Hospitals.

Development of a well-equipped Research Department.

Arrangement for "Proving" according to the Homoeopathic system.

39. By setting up Hemoeo Colleges of Uniform standard of teaching in all states, to be governed by a Central Council.

43. Measures to improve facilities—Contained in the 7 point suggestion of the AIA (H & N), a copy of which is for warded herewith.

45. Hospitals with atleast 150 beds should be established with laboratory and Pharmacy attached to them.

46. The measures as adoped in Homocopathic Institutions in Calcutta for training students in Homoeopathy should be adopted in all Homoeopathy Institutions in our country to improve the facilities for training in Homoeopathy.

53. *Vide* in page No 1 Annexure 'A'.

54. Colleges with full-fledged 4 years course in Homoeopathy be started with full research facilities.

55. Existing colleges be inspected. Those which are on proper standard, should be retained ; which fall a bit below standard, they be amalgamated to form good colleges. All bogus Institutions be immediately banned. There should be atleast one good college of each system in each province.

59 & 60 Please see the Memorandum enclosed.

61. At present the State is taking no interest in providing facilities for the training of Homoeopathic system of medicines in the State of Orissa. All that has been done or is being done in the matter of training is through private enterprises. The Utkal Homoeopathic Medical College, cuttack, registered by Government, has been in existence since 1932 but it receives no aid from the Government nor is the Homoeopathic system of medicines recognised by the Government.

To improve facilities for training in Homoeopathy :

(i) The Homoeopathic system of medicines should be recognised by the Government and the practitioner must be a registered body authorised by law to practice.

(ii) In each State there must be a Homoeopathic Medical College with a Hospital attached to it and it must be maintained by the Government. There may be private colleges besides, no doubt, but the State aid there must be, if the Homoeopathic system is to carry confidence into the public.

#### GROUP V SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

18. Hospitals of large number of beds with laboratories and Pharmacy should be established.

22. We can find these only with experience after the necessary facilities are provided for proper training.

31. It is Government's duty to improve the training and prepare new doctors by private Institutions.

33. Providing well equipped colleges and Hospitals all over with sufficient staff and clinical facilities.

44. (a) Equal Status ; (b) Admissions and merit only (c) Full facilities for the poor ; (d) Liberal grants ; (e) More colleges.

40. Government should start and maintain hospitals and Colleges.

56. Starting Research Institute where foreign experts to be appointed for training and teaching.

#### Question No. 34.

**Should there be a uniform standard of teaching and examinations of your system all over India ?**

##### I. STATES

13. Yes.

14. Yes.

34. Yes, but pre-requisite will be the recognition of the science by the Union Govt. until that is done, there cannot be uniform policy, as the different states have different standard of teaching and the uniform standard can be prescribed by the Union Government only after due recognition of this system of Medicine.

58. Yes.

##### II. TEACHING INSTITUTION

9. Yes

11. There should be uniform standard of teaching and examination within a State borders. Each State should be left free to formulate its standard as also sit policies under a Board constituted for the purpose (*vide supra*). After formulation of such state policies and their effectuation these State Boards may make proper adjustment for application all over India.

30. Yes, there should be an uniform standard of teaching and examination all over India.

26. Yes.

38. It is not possible to have it because of language difficulty.

49. *Vide* in page 1 of Annexure 'A'.

52. Yes, that will be preparable. But there should be two courses. One diploma course comprising of non-surgical curriculum and another full fledged degree course with Surgery.

##### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS

16. Yes.

24. Yes Sir, undoubtedly, it should be so under any circumstances to have this uniform standard type of Homoeopathy in future, and to make the Homoeopathy further advanced in India.

48. Yes, there should be two uniform standards ; 1 College course of 4 years, 2 School course of three years.

50. See answer to Q 31.

##### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVES BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

3. There should be two uniform courses of training, (1) one for degree course (5 yrs). (2) for rural 2 yrs course.

4. Please *vide* the annexed papers.

5. See answer on page sliped 'A'.

6. Yes, but let there be Homoeopathic recognition first in all states, then the question of uniformility shall arise.

- 7 Yes, as far as practicable having regard to the different conditions prevailing at present in different parts of India.
- 8 Yes.
- 10 Yes, certainly.
- 19 Yes, the curriculum and the examinations in Homoeopathy should be uniformed all over the country.
- 17 Yes.
- 20 Yes.
- 21 Yes, refer to covering letter.
- 25 Yes, it is necessary to maintain a certain standard of proficiency all over India.
- 27 It is not possible to have it because of the language difficulty.
- 28 There should be an uniform standard of teaching and examination in Homoeopathy all over India.
- 35 Yes, as far as possible.
- 23 Yes, by all means.
- 36 There should be a uniform standard of teaching and examination of Homoeopathic system all over India.
- 41 Yes.
- 39 Replied in 33.
- 43 Yes, so far as full fledged doctors of Homoeopathic are concerned.
- 45 Yes.
- 46 Yes.
- 51 See answer to Q 31.
- 53 *Vide* in page 1 of Annexure 'A'.
- 54 Yes.
- 55 Yes : for drawing up syllabus of Homoeopathy ; it would be wise to consult Dr. Amaro Azevedo ; Executive Organizer, Homoeopathic Medical Congress RIO De Janeiro (Brazil) Brazil has won great laurels in Homoeopathy with State patronage.
- 59 & 60 Yes, as far as possible Please see the Memorandum enclosed.
- 61 As already stated above, each state council will fix its standard of teaching and examination according to the special circumstances prevailing there.

#### V SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

18 Yes.

22 Better.

31 There should be standard and it should be tested by the authority appointed by the Government, whether the candidate is fit to apply.

33 Uniform standard is the best and a synthesis is best goal for all.

40 Yes.

44 Yes.

56 Yes.

#### Question No. 35.

*Please state special research on this system which you have carried out. Please supply copies of your research publications, (Describe briefly the method of clinical investigations you use)*

#### V. SELECTED INDIVIDUAL

22. I can only say about what I could or should like to do. That is because of the circumstances in which we are placed which have not been conducive for any appreciable work so far.

31. Attached prospectus.

33. *Vide answer for 30.*

44. My two booklets one on the principles of Homoeopathy and the second on the Tridosha Theory of Ayurveda are sent along with this letter.

**Question No. 36.**

*In addition to the Physical examinations, are any Laboratory tests or technique peculiar to these systems, used by you. ?*

**III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTIONS**

24. Several types of Laboratory tests are possible at the time of preparation of Homeopathic Drugs, with scientific apparatuses & Physical examinations are generally made on symptoms.

48. Physical examinations and case taking in the strict Homoeopathic way including objective and subjective symptoms peculiar by themselves and laboratory tests are the common practice.

50. No, as the facilities are not available

**V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS**

15. None.

22. No. That is again because such things as the special tests and techniques are not available here.

31. Yes, X-ray and Radiography & Blood relation.

40. In Homeopathy, the case history is written very elaborately.

The patient, as an individual is examined very thoroughly.

56. No, it is not necessary at all.

**Question No. 38.**

*What measures can be taken to improve the facilities, for training in this system of Medicine ?*

**I. STATES**

13. Finance should be given to the Institutions for their maintenance and also for the maintenance of the in-door and out-door hospitals.

14. State help organization and recognition.

32. Refer to answer to Q. 33.

34. Same as in 33.

58. Finance should be given to the Institution for their maintenance and also for the maintenance of in-door and out-door hospitals.

**II. TEACHING INSTITUTION**

2. Facilities for better teaching and more modern equipments which can be done by the aid of State and Central Govts.

21. *Vide supra 33.*

22. Govt. grant for opening of an in-door hospital.

30. By the establishment of hospitals with a large number of beds.

26. Refer to answer to Q. 33.

38. Regular, well managed teaching institution either run by Govt. or private bodies.

52. This is a repetition of 33. A reply to 33 will thus suffice.

### III. HOSPITALS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHING INSTITUTES

24. Yes Sir, definitely, but on the basis of democration demands, suggestions and proposals of top ranking, leading Hahnmanian Homoeopaths of 20 yrs. record.
48. Same as 37.
50. See answer to Q. 33.

### V. SELECTED INDIVIDUALS

15. By opening more colleges.
18. Hospitals of large number of beds with laboratory should be established.
22. This question is a repetition in wording fairly of Q. 33.
31. The Government should recognise this private institution to improve standard of education in medicine.
33. By establishing College and an approved plan of standies and giving facilities for running Hospitals.
40. State should start and maintain teaching colleges with Hospitals.
44. Please [see question No. 33.
56. Please see question No. 35.

#### Question No. 39.

*Whom do you or your association represent?*

- (a) Local body,  
 (b) Provincial,  
 (c) All India.

### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION

4. Please *vide* annexed papers.
5. The All India Institute of Homeopaths represents institutionally qualified Homoeopathic practitioners of the whole country.  
 (a) No. (b) No. (c) Yes.
6. Provincial Body.
7. A large number of Homoeopathic practitioners of West Bengal registered by State Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine, West Bengal.
8. (a) No. (b) No. (c) All India.
10. Divisional (b) Divisional.
20. The Central Homeopathic Medical Association Punjab (India is representing Homoeopaths of Punjab, including refugees from N.W.F.P. Baluchistan, West Punjab, seen after the partition since 1950 throughout India, Jammu and Kashmir.)
21. The federation represents 7 associations of the Provincial registered Homoeopathic Practitioners.
25. Provincial Bombay.
27. Our Association represents the Homoeopathic practitioners of Trichur District in T.C. State.
28. The All-Tamil Nad Homoeopathic Medical Association represents all the Homoeopaths practising in the State of Madras where Tamil is the spoken language.

35. The Delhi Homoeopathics Medical Association is a Provincial body affiliated with the All India Homoeopathic Medical Association (Dr. M.N. Jaissoria—President).

37. (a) Local (District) Body known as District Homoeo Bio Association, Saugor (C.P.)

36. This Association represents the Madras Province only

41. Practically All India.

39. Provincial Body.

43. The Grace Medical Mission is affiliated to "The A.I.A. (H.N.)" registered in December, 1946 under Act 21 of 1860 and is run by the Association even since the date affiliation. (c) All India.

46. (c) All India basis.

51. The Association represents Medical Practitioners registered under the Medical Act of 1912 who are also interested in the practice of Homoeopathy. At present the Association functions as a Local Body only.

53. Vide in page 2 of Annexure 'A'.

54. Our Association represents "Punjab, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir, constituted of various districts in its and is affiliated to the All India Homocopath Medical Association, Delhi.

59. This is an All India Association established in 1932 which represents the Homoeopaths and Homoeopathis Association in Northern India, (including Punjab Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Bombay, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa and Delhi.

60. This is an All India Association established in 1932, which represents the Homoeopaths and Homoeopathic Association in Northern India, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Bombay, Andhra, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat, Madhya-Pradesh, Assam, Orissa and Delhi.

61. The Association is a Provincial Body as its name implies is an All Orissa Organisation.

#### Question No. 41.

*What are the main objects of the Association?*

#### IV. SELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES; OF THE PROFESSION.

4. The aims and objects are:—

1. To propagate Hahnemannian Homoeopathy in India through Homoeopathic Schools and Colleges.

2. To encourage by all possible means in different parts of India.

3. To organise Proving Associations.

4. To secure from the Government necessary rights and privileges for the Homoeopaths.

5. To organise Homoeopathic Medical Mission and relief centres whenever necessary.

6. To publish Homoeopathic Medical Journals.

7. To open branches of the Association in every district of India.

8. To establish Homoeopathic Library.

9. To raise fund by way of lottery or otherwise.

10. To open a death benefit fund for the members of the Association.

5. 1. To maintain and protect the character, status, and interests of the Homoeo-system of treatment and medicine in particular and of medical education in general.

2. Work for the state recognition of Homoeopathy.

3. To safeguard the status and interests of qualified practitioners of Homoeopathy.

4. To adopt any other legitimate ways and means which the Institute may from time to time decide for the advancement of the aforesaid objects.

6. 1. Recognition of Homoeopathy.
2. Registration of existing Homoeopathic practitioners.
3. Establishment of the proper rights and privileges of the Homoeopathic Profession.
4. Advancement and upliftment of Homoeopathy.
5. Social and charitable worker.
6. Establishment of fraternity of Homoeopathy.

7. 1. To propagate Homoeopathy through schools & Colleges publications and public meetings.

2. To organise Homoeopathic medical mission and relief centres.
3. To encourage the opening of Homoeo charitable dispensaries and Hospitals.

#### *GROUP IV.*

4. To publish journals.

5. To open branches in India.

6. To organise Homoeo Pharmacist and manufacturers association.

7. To receive donations from the public and to give subscriptions to charitable or other institutions.

8. To secure from the Govt. necessary rights and privileges for the objects of the Association.

8. 1. Constitution (Printed for the year 1951) in which aims and objects are mentioned therein, which are as follows.

1. To establish and maintain Hospitals and dispensaries.
2. To establish a Proving Society.
3. To encourage cultivation of herbs.
4. To bring about permanent unity among Homoeo Practitioner.
5. To raise the status of Homoeopathy.
6. To standardise Homoeo education.
7. To provide facilities for affording practice and dignity of Homoeopathic Practice in India.
8. To cultivate unity among the practitioner.

9. To represent the cause of Homoeopathy and obtain state recognition for Homoeopathy in India.

10 to 15 To arrange lectures, maintain libraries, publish calendars, journals, provide arrangements for Post-graduate training in Homoeopathy, raise funds, to assist and cooperate with other organisations.

16. To consider and express views on all questions bearing on proposed legislation affecting Homoeo education.

17. & 18. To do such other act or acts as may be determined by the working committee send medical mission to the affected areas in India.

19. To co-operate general council and State Faculty of Homoeo Medicine, West Bengal etc.

10. To promote interest of Homoeopathy and its practitioners and also the medical relief to the ailing humanity.

20. In this connection, the aims and objects of the Association are as follows :—

1. To improve the cause of Homoeopathy and to promote closer friendly feelings among all Homoeopathy practitioners associate and sympathiser.

21. To create federation, safeguard the material interest & dignity, hold special meetings, inviting distinguished personalities, discuss and give considered opinion affecting public health, conduct common nursing home libraries and research centres, give scholarship, charities, co-operate with other bodies, raise funds.

25. To propagate the science of Homoeopathy, arrange proper teaching of Homoeo system of medicine, encourage Homoeo research, start a library and publish a journal, hold periodical clinical meetings for discussions, further the cause of Homoeopathy by publishing journals, booklets etc.

27. A printed copy of the rules and regulations of the Association has been enclosed.

28. The aims and objects of the Association are given in the articles of Association, copy of which is herewith attached.

25. The developments and defusion of the service of Homoeopathy.

The promotions of friendly feelings among Homoeopathic Practitioners.

23. To enlighten the people with the utility and advantages of Homoeopathy and to discuss important cases and to safeguards the rights of Homoeopaths.

36. To encourage Homoeopathy, to establish Homoeopathy Clinics, Research Centres and Libraries, to publish literatures of Homoeopathy and assist people of Medias with medical aid.

41. To advance the cause of Homoeopathy to maintain well equipped Homoeo Hospital and a College where students from all over India and abroad may learn Homoeopathy under the guidance of experienced and learned teachers.

39. To promote the status of Homoeopathy and Homoeopaths.

45. Homoeopathy to promote the interest of its members and to spread Homoeopathy and its principles in the District.

46. Aims and objects of the society are sent herewith.

51. To promote the cause of Homoeopathy, to confer diplomas and certificates in Homoeopathy, to prescribe qualifications for joining courses of studies, to diplomas and certificates, to maintain hospitals and clinics, to promote research in Homoeopathy by granting stipend, travelling scholarships and to maintain Homoeo library.

53. Annexure attached.

54. Sheets attached.

59. Services of masses through Homoeopathic science of healing. Protection, development and defusion of Homoeopathy and Medical relief to the masses through Homoeopathy.

60. Service of masses through Homoeopathic science of healing Protection, development, and defusion of Homoeopathic and medical relief to the masses of Homoeopathic. A copy of Memorandum of rules and regulations in which details are given is enclosed herewith.

61. The Memorandum is enclosed.

#### Question No. 42.

*Have you any control over :*

- (i) Individual practitioners,
- (ii) The Teaching Institutions,
- (iii) The Examination;

4. Very large number of Homoeopathic practitioners of West Bengal and other parts of India support our views and are guided by its principles. Therefore we claim sufficient control over majority of Homoeopaths.

6. Yes. 1. Yes, 2. Yes (Partly), 3. Yes, (Partly).
5. Yes. 1. Yes, 2. No. 3. No.
7. The members of our Association are guided by its rules and regulations and the Resolutions passed by the Association from time to time.
8. (i). Who are our members. (ii) No. (iii) No.
10. No.
17. Formal.
20. No.
21. The members of the Association are bound by the rules of the federations.
25. (i). No. (ii). No. (iii). No.
27. (i) No. control. (ii) No. control. (iii) No.
28. Individual practitioners who are the members of our Associations are bound by the rules and regulations of our Association, a copy of which is appended herewith.
23. No.
36. Individual practitioners who are the members of the Association are bound by rules and regulations of our Association, a copy of which is appended herewith.
41. (i) No. (ii) Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College. (iii) No.
39. Does not arise, when each member is a Candidate of the Association and has an independent voice.
43. No.
45. No.
46. No.
51. No.
53. A very large number of Homoeopathic practitioners of West Bengal Support and are guided by the Resolutions passed at the West Bengal Homoeopathic conference, which are annexed herewith. Therefore, we claim sufficient control over the majority of Homoeopathic practitioners of this State.
54. The Association prescribes a definite code of conduct amongst our Homoeopathic Members.
- (iii). Does not arise.
59. There can be no effective control without executive powers vested in some controlling body by the State. Health being a transfer subject, the associated provincial association under our advice and guidance get the Homoeopathic Medicine acts enacted through Provincial legislature these acts given control over education and practice etc. to some desirable extent. There are no Government Homoeopathic Colleges and Hospitals directly under the Association.
60. There can be no effective control without executive powers vested in some controlling body by the State. Health being a transfer subject, the associated provincial associations under our advice and guidance get the Homoeopathic Medicine acts enacted through provincial legislature. These acts give control over education and practice etc. to some desirable extent. There are no Government Homoeopathic Colleges and Hospitals directly under the association.
61. (1) The Society at present has no effective control over individual practitioners.  
 (2) The Society has control over the Utkal Homoeo. Medical College, Cuttack.  
 (3) Any examination conducted by it.

#### **Question No. 43.**

*Have you any teaching or research institutes of your own? If so, answer question Nos. meant for them?*

#### **IV REPRESENTATIVE BODIES OF THE PROFESSION.**

4. We have no such institution.
6. No.
7. No.

8. No.

10. No.

17. No.

20. No.

21. No.

25. We are conducting Refresher Course classes for Homoeopaths for the past 5 years

27. No.

28. Separately appended.

23. No.

41. We have a teaching Institution —The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital attached to it. Answers for questions meant for them is being sent in a separate cover. We have no research Institute at present due to financial difficulties. We have approached the Central Government for financial help in this direction.

39. No.

46. No.

51. The association conducts the following regular activities for the benefit of its Members and sympathisers.

53. We have no such institutions.

54. No.

55. No.

60. No.

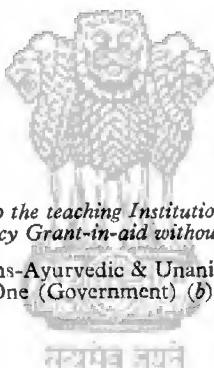
61. No.

#### **Question No. II.**

*Number of Hospitals attached to the teaching Institution maintained by (a) Government (b) Local Authorities (c) Private Agency Grant-in-aid without grant.*

1. One Hospital in two sections-Ayurvedic & Unani is attached to the Govt. Ayurvedic & Unani College, Mysore. (a) One (Government) (b) Nil, (c) Nil.

3. (a) One. (b) Nil, (c) Nil.



#### **Question No. III.**

*Teaching staff in the Hospital : (a) Minimum qualification prescribed for the staff; (b) Number qualified ; (c) Number un-qualified.*

1. (a) Licentiate in Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery and Licentiate in Unani Medicine and Surgery of the Govt. Ayurvedic & Unani College, Mysore, for the Ayurvedic & Unani sections respect. (L.A.M.S., & L.U.M.S.). (b) All the members of the staff are qualified as above. (c) Nil.

3. (a) Diploma or Degree holders from any recognised institution and M.B.B.S. in case of Doctors. (b) Sixteen, (c) Nil.

#### **Question No. IV.**

*Number of patients treated in this Hospital. (a) In-patients, (b) Out-patients.*

	1953-54	1954-55
1. (a)	551	482
(b)	3,89,059	4,07,586
3. (a)	38,317	40,009
(b)	5,25,519	5,78,004

**Question No. V**

*Number of patients treated according to the following categories :—(1) Medical, (2) Surgical, (3) Maternity & Gynocological etc.*

- |        |          |          |
|--------|----------|----------|
| 1. (1) | 3,77,243 | 3,95,106 |
| (2)    | 7,875    | 8,264    |
| (3)    | 3,941    | 4,216    |
| 3. (1) | 4,99,332 | 5,51,745 |
| (2)    | 48,351   | 49,545   |
| (3)    | 16,153   | 16,623   |

**Question No. VI.**

*Are Hospitals attached to the teaching Institutions manufacturing any medicines for their own purpose? If so, which and how and what is the cost?*

1. Yes.
3. No. The Indian Medicine Pharmacy manufactures medicines for use in the Hospitals.

**Unani : Question No. 7.**

*Give the figures of the teaching Hospitals, Colleges, Schools and Research Institutions.*

- (a) Modern Medicine ;  
 (b) Ayurveda ;  
 (c) Unani ;  
 (d) Homoeo.
1. (a) Medical College, Mysore and Medical School, Bangalore.  
 (b) Govt. Ayurvedic & Unani College, Mysore.  
 (c) Govt. Ayurvedic & Unani College, Mysore.  
 (d) Nil.

There are no research Institutions as such in the State for any systems.

3. (a) Niloupher Hospital., Sarojani Devi Hospital.  
 (b) Nil  
 (c) Hospital one, College one, Pharmacy one.  
 (d) Nil.
4. (a) Two teaching Hospitals and two Colleges.

**Question No. 8.**

*Give the figures of expenditure incurred by the State on each of the following: Teaching Hospitals, Colleges, Schools, and Research Institutions. The undermentioned systems :*

- (a) Modern.  
 (b) Ayurvedic.  
 (c) Unani.  
 (d) Homoeopathic.

1. The Hospital consisting of two sections Ayurvedic & Unani is attached to the college and figures of expenditure are not maintained separately for each.
3. (a) Nil.  
 (b) Nil.  
 (c) 2,74,344      69,880
4. (a) 15,31,964      453,488  
 (b) 3,19,297

13. Shri Kashiram Sharma, Nagpur.
14. Kvj. Keshav Prasad Atreye, Delhi.
15. Dr. C. V. Jogi, Nagpur.
16. Shri B. N. Stican & 24 others, Delhi.
17. Pt. Jagdish Prashar Sharma, Delhi.

### HOMOEOPATHY

#### I. State.

1. Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

#### II. Teaching Institutes.

1. The D.N. De Homoeopathic Med. College, & Hospital, Calcutta.
2. General Council of State Faculty of Homoeopathy Med. West Bengal.

#### III. Hospital Attached.

1. Calcutta Homoeopathic Hospital, Society, Calcutta.

#### IV. Representative Body.

1. Secretary, Homoeopathic Co-operative Society, Trivandrum-1.
2. President Nawgaon-Sanatorium Trust, Nawgaon M.P.
3. All India & Western India Home. Assns, Bombay.
4. Chairman, Homo. Registration Tribunal, Bombay.
5. Madras Presidency Homoeopathic Asscn, Madras.
6. South Indian Homoeo Medical Association, Madras.
7. The All India Institute of Homoeopathy, Bombay.
8. The President Saurashtra Homoeopathic Medical Assn, Rajkot.
9. Indian Homoeopathic Congress, West Bengal.
10. The Central Homoeopathic Association, Mavelikara.
11. Western India Homoeopathic Medical Asscn, Bombay.
12. President, Bombay Presidency Homoeopathic Association, Bombay.
13. The Homoeopathic Practitioners' Asscn, Bombay.
14. The Bombay Homoeopathic Study Circle, Bombay.
15. Chirman, Homoeopathic Registration Tribunal Bombay.
16. All India National Medical Association, Dehradun.

#### V. Selected Individuals.

1. Dr. M. N. Paranipe, Poona.
2. Dr. U. M. Menon.
3. Dr. S. Chandran, Bombay.
4. Shri K. L. Daftary.
5. Dr. R. K. Desai, Ahmedabad.
6. T. V. S. Pantula, Vijayawada.

### *Abstract From The Memorandum : Uniform standard Of Education*

### AYURVEDA

#### I. State.

1. The Standard of admission should be S.S.C. or its equivalent Examination, with Sanskrit.

As the subject matter is lying scattered in "Samhitas it" will be really a blessing for the students if subject-wise books are prepared. The books should be written giving original Sanskrit quotations with all possible comments and exhorbitant notes should be given so as to interpret the subject giving a new light. The notes may be in Hindi so that

the book can be used by all the students all over India. This can be carried out by the Institutions like Board of Research in Ayurveda, Ministry of Education etc. The writer should be paid fairly.

Course should extend to four years covering the following subjects :—

First year . . . .	Sharirachana- Drayayagunadharmastra Swasthavrata.
Second year . . . .	Sharirkriyavignan Rashashatram Panchkarma Upakrama.
Third year . . . .	Prasutitantram, Rashayanvajikarnatantram Nidenpanchkasampramtivignansametam.
Fourth year . . . .	Sayalyasalakarantram Vyaharayurveda Agadatantra Ayurveditihas Manasroga.

2. The greatest need of the hour is to bring uniformity in the methods of education policy towards Ayurveda in different state Governments, and rules and regulations regarding the recognition and practice of Ayurved, Unani and Homoeopathy.

Education of Ayurveda may be shudha or integrated with allopathy must be of high standard, should have high basic standard and as a graduate he must be perfect with all the studies.

Main attention should be paid to the methods to be adopted for teaching the subject and examinations.

Ayurvedic Graduates—Uniform course of Ayurveda and Allopathy combined should be enforced in all states. It should be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years after Inter-Science (Biology). The knowledge of Sanskrit is essential for the students seeking admissions.

Graduates coming out of this course must have equal status to M.B.B.S. or even more.

Simultaneously a pure Ayurvedic course for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years may also be conducted for students who have undergone complete studies of sanskrit Sahitya Vyakarana, Ved, Pooran and Mainly Darshan Shastras. The Curriculum of the course must be rigid and detailed one, along with different commentaries.

Post graduate study may be started for Allopathic Practitioners.

So long the text books are not published, all subjects curriculum in details with all references of chapters and books, should be mentioned and immediately informed to all institutions, to follow it for teaching. The teachers can prepare their notes of the subject with those references and thus help the text book Committee by their study.

Uniformity in Education and policy can be maintained only if in uniform scope in all state services, will be given to these new Ayurvedic graduates. In all spheres of medical and health schemes these Ayurvedic graduates must be given preference.

### Teaching Institutions.

1. First to recognize Ayurveda as a popular system of medicine. The standard of education should be raised to that of degree course with all the rights and benefits thereof. The curriculum of study should be based on the synthesis of both, Ayurveda and Allopathy but there should be definite predominance of Ayurveda in the subjects. The allopathic subjects should be taught in a way that may help the student in their practice by helping in diagnosis and in a certain limit in Treatment also. Side by side they should be of help to the rural medical aid also. As regards the teaching of the subjects the subjects should be taught by one teacher both in Ayurveda as well as allopathy.

2. The courses of studies in Ayurveda should have Int. Sc. B.; as standard of admission and Sanskrit for matriculation.

The courses should be not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years.

The courses should be similar to the G.F.A. M. course of the faculty of Ayurvedic system of medicine, Bombay.

Sanskrit should be taught in the first  $1\frac{1}{2}$  year of the course. The teaching Institutions must possess all facilities for the teaching of the course.

The Health Minister's conference should recognise immediately all Institutions possessing such a standard and appoint a committee of representatives who should be as far as

possible Ayurvedist or Head of the Institutions to suggest a uniform course of studies and a common degree.

The committee should attain the status of an all India medical course in Ayurveda which should guide and maintain the desired standard of education.

The practice of Vaidyas, Hakims and Homoeopaths should be regulated on the same basis as in Bombay state by a statute to be passed by each state.

Necessary legislation to implement these suggestions should be made by the Union Government and State.

3. We are in favour of creating two classes of Ayurvedists one class mainly of Ayurvedic physicians with three years course with a general knowledge in Surgical outlook and two years' special post diploma training for those who would fit themselves as professors under individual professors.

We are in favour of control over the teaching and practice of this system if state policy really tries to maintain Ayurveda fundamental in Ayurvedic institutions. In every province there should be a state Institution with Ayurvedist to control over the whole affair with allopathic doctors as advisors to them whom they seek allopathics advice in intricate matters specially in the context of Surgery.

In addition to modern laboratory researches ayurvedic researches should be carried out in Ayurvedic context in the Ayurvedic method as well. Ayurvedic method consists in specially developing the Ayurvedic lores which are authoritative ones. Specially Charaka Sushruta and Bagbhat's works.

4. For the fulfilment of the above objects we suggest that there should be two standards of Ayurvedic education:-

- (1) A standard for the students who will learn only Ayurvedic systems of treatment.
- (2) A standard for the students who will learn Ayurvedic system of treatment along with a fair practical knowledge of using modern ways and means of treatment with some modern effective allopathic drugs in some modern diseases.

For No. 1 theoretical and practical should be for 4 years for No. 2 for five years.

4. The medium of language of training will be either in English or in provinces major vernacular language.

The minimum qualification of students for standard No. 1 should be that students must have a Madhya title of any Sanskrit examination of any university.

The minimum qualification of students for standard No. 2 should be that students must be a Matriculate with a fair knowledge of Sanskrit.

5. I feel the want of a good Ayurvedic herbarium in the State. The efficacy of Ayurvedic medicines depends on the supply of genuine medicinal herbs for which the Government should establish a herbarium and the students in their Junior course of studies for Dravyaguna will be trained for a course of practical studies in such a herbarium.

All grievances can be redressed if an uniform standard of studies is promulgated in the different states for Ayurvedic students for such a standard the Central Government should immediately establish a State College in the Province and the different Ayurvedic hospitals should be immediately taken over by the State Government so that the students may be given practical training in their respective subjects.

6. The education in Ayurveda should only be imparted through standardised and recognised Ayurvedic colleges.

The standardisation and recognition should only be performed by the Central Academic Council of Ayurveda.

The Private institutions should not be allowed to grow like mushrooms until and unless they fulfil the minimum requirements of equipments and Hospitals etc. prescribed the C.A.C. of Ayurveda.

The Central Academic Council of Ayurveda should be represented by the eminent Vaidyas's of the country.

The methods of education, I stress the need of the Teachers, the task of huge compilation work for text book, Lab. books, practicals, and hospitals, herbariums and allied department. The teaching of Ayurvedic subjects should be as far as possible through practicals and practicable methods.

8. There should be a Central Controlling body like Indian Medicine Council for Ayurveda which will control the education of Ayurveda.

There should be common standard of admission for Ayurvedic courses all over India. I feel that Int. Science (B.) with knowledge of sanskrit should be the minimum requirements for admission.

The duration of course should be at least 4½ years and should be common all over India.

The teaching Institutions should be upgraded and controlled by the universities. There should be well equipped Hospitals attached to the colleges. The admission should be restricted according to the number of beds in the attached hospitals to the college, and the ratio should be beds per student.

It is essential to have facilities in practical training to every subject that will be taught in the course.

It is observed that the subjects like shalya-shalkya, sautic, stree-rog-balrog etc. are taught theoretically but no facilities for practical training that means beds for shalya-shalkya in the hospital are not made available. This type of hysterical approach should be changed and there should be practical approach in teaching those subjects. Otherwise it is impossible to impress the importance of Ayurveda on the minds of the students.

Modern subjects like Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Medicine, Mid. and Gynaecology should be taught to the students side by side to such extent that they will be able to manage any hospital and be able to attend any post-graduate course in the different branches. It is necessary to teach Ashtanga Ayurveda in all the colleges so that they should be able to manage Shalya (Surgical) and Sautic ward independently.

Research facilities should be made available in all the teaching institutions. There is a genuine difficulty of Ayurvedic teachers and hence post-graduate courses should be conducted and facilities be made available for the same in the all the teaching Ayurvedic institutions. At least there should be one Research centre in each State. It is essential to start internship and every student should be asked to go in villages after passing the examinations for at least one year. Ayurvedic Cottage hospitals may be started which will help for giving medical relief to rural areas.

There should be at least one Ayurvedic hospital in each district having 100 beds.

Pay scale of Ayurvedic graduates should be upgraded so that good intelligent students and teachers be attracted to this course.

9. In the national interest it will be useful to let Shuddha or mixed methods of teaching continue.

A Common Degree course of 5 years (Graduate course) for all systems Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy.

Admission qualification to be intermediate with Science with working knowledge in Sanskrit or Arabic or Persian in the case of Ayurveda and Unani respectively.

Equal opportunities with equal emoluments must be open to graduates of all systems of medicine in all Government services.

If the Ayurvedic and Unani and Homoeopathic graduates have to lift additional load of modern Science, the modern graduates will also have to lift the additional load of other sciences. Average weight to be lifted by each will be the same. This method will remove heart burning, inequality and also bring about the synthesis of all medical science in a greater degree and very speedily.

There can be no two opinions on this point. There must be one uniform standard of teaching and examination all over India. Although in the present circumstances a common degree course of 5 years in all States may be insisted upon. Curriculum may vary in details but not in standard.

There is a need for an Ayurvedic University which may undertake the standardisation of Ayurvedic knowledge, methods of research standardisation of syllabus for post graduate studies, collection of all Ayurvedic literature, indifferent language of the world, translation of all ayurvedic literature in Hindi, the National language, writing of standard text books, awarding scholarships for study in foreign countries etc.

13. Teaching Institutions must be well equipped. One institute should be there in one State.

Teachers must be well versed in both the systems and must have studied Ayurveda as well as the modern medical science.

There should be no bar against using modern medicines by Ayurvedic Graduates.

*Control over teaching:*—These institutions should be inspected by the duly appointed independant Inspectors, responsible only to the Government and free from all private influences. They will watch not only the examinations, but inspect the equipment and teaching also.

Research in Ayurveda is absolutely required.

14. Combined medical colleges must exist on a common standard of teaching of both indigenous and modern systems entitling the graduate to be placed in a register or registers with degree or diplomas qualifying him to practice either system. Common language should be prescribed for the study of any system.

Common text-books on the required standard should be produced and made available to students. Preferably in a common language, say English, until the State language takes its place. The committee of eminent people would help in the production of proper text-books.

No school or college should be recognised or permitted to function, unless it satisfies prescribed standards.

15. There should be an uniform educational standard in all States which maintain college of Indigenous medicine. To achieve that end, common text-books should be provided for and the students should have a minimum educational qualification which should be not less than Inter-science. In the curriculum of studies while including Indian system of medicine, essentials of modern systems of medicine should also be included, with such knowledge, a general practitioner could be called an all round medical man.

Indigenous practitioners should have State control to regulate their practice and it would be better if the Union Government passes a legislation to register them in common register which would include all medical practitioners in India to whichever system they may belong.

16. There should be only one course in Suddha Ayurveda taught with the classic texts in the subject to students who have sound knowledge of Sanskrit. Mere general lectures in Ayurveda will not be sufficient. Nor should teaching be done with the aid of translations only. Such course in Suddha Ayurveda should be combined with clinical training in attached dispensaries or hospitals in which treatment is given on the basis of Ayurveda.

An Expert Committee of Ayurvedic Scholars should be appointed to bring out editions of classical Sanskrit treatises on Ayurveda, compiling the various subjects found in various standard works.

### Representative Body

1. The thesis that Ayurveda and Unani should be taught only after a person has become an M.B.,B.S. is equally absurd. Judicially planned a college curriculum and easily accommodate and reconcile the basic subjects of modern medicine and surgery and the fundamentals and useful facts of ancient Indian medical knowledge.

The proposal of teaching Ayurveda and Unani only as post graduate studies emanates from quarters which assume that nothing at all exists of practical utility in the ancient knowledge and that ancient and modern knowledge is so contradictory that co-existence is to be ruled out.

The weakest point of this combined teaching has so far been that it has developed without any control from Central Government. There has been no one curriculum, no one standard of education etc. This education should no longer be left to private enterprise. The Central Government must establish an All India Directorate or Board to control all such existing colleges, to open new ones and to close down those which do not or cannot fulfil the prescribed standards.

The admission to the colleges must be equivalent to what at present is known as F.Sc. (Medical) if medium of teaching is made Hindi or Hindustani written in Devanagari Script, the necessity of compulsory knowledge of Sanskrit or Arabic can be dispensed with. For those who want to do research work or higher studies and teaching, the study of Sanskrit etc. will become essential.

The duration of studies of pre-clinical and clinical subjects in the college must be five years. No part of this time should be wasted in the teaching of pre-medical subjects like general Science, Botany, Biology, etc. which must be done in the pre-medical period.

It would be much better if a Central body like the India Medical Council is established to control the Education of these colleges and for the enforcement of certain standards.

## 2. Degree Course.—Inter-science standard should be fixed.

Course should be not less than 5½ years in professional course including compulsory House Surgery.

The students should be taught by competent teachers.

The medium of instruction for teaching Indian subjects should be in English and compulsory knowledge of the subjects like Sanskrit for Ayurveda, Tamil for Siddha and Arabic for Unani to understand the original text-books when and where a reference is necessary to clarify the doubts.

More stress should be insisted on the practical aspects of the subjects in two different systems and more number of hours should be allotted to the Modern system of medicine particular emphasis on the clinical aspects.

Text book committee should be constituted to write standard books on various subjects in Indigenous systems on Modern lines applicable for university standards by eminent men of the profession who are scholars in both systems of medicine.

The teacher should create interest in the student and inscribe new spirits in younger generation to do research.

Lastly to achieve a uniform medical education Indigenous systems of medicine should be introduced in all modern medical colleges as one of the subjects in medical course.

## Selected Individuals.

1. Efficient teachers to teach Ayurvedic theories and practicals should be appointed.

The education of this type must be uniform and of equal standard all over India preferably of degree level of 4 or 4½ years duration and the graduates must have some sort of guarantee as regards their status and stability. They must not be treated as mere human guinea pigs sacrificed for satisfaction of the whims of education reformers. At the same time there must be all and equal facilities for conducting further post graduate studies either at home or abroad and no discrimination should come in their way in this matter.

2. For admission in such colleges the student must have good knowledge of Sanskrit along with other requirements as Matriculation or I.I.T.-Sc. For this purpose some special test may be provided.

3. The question of standard of education in Ayurveda, we would emphasise should be as high as M.B.,B.S. course of Indian Universities.

Examinations in Ayurveda should be controlled by Regional Universities and its teaching and training should be imparted through State colleges in Indian Medicine.

Research Institute to be opened.

Text books are to be prepared.

Efficient teachers should be appointed.

4. The first and foremost thing to do immediately is to put Ayurveda on all India basis. For this Ayurvedic Medical Council should be constituted. Faculty to be appointed should frame courses for Ayurvedic colleges for the whole of India.

For the teaching of Ayurveda more and more of Ayurvedic Hospitals are needed. Every teaching Ayurvedic college must have atleast 200 beds' Hospital attached with it.

*Standard of Admission:*--Inter-Science B. Group. Knowledge of Sanskrit is absolutely necessary.

*Duration of Course.*--5 years after Int. S-c.

Modern subject should be taught along with Ayurveda.

5. Teachers training institutions should be opened.

7. To prepare new books on various subjects. It is not fair to alter the original books. They must be treated as the Guides.

All the subjects can be worked out by our research Institutions and that will gradually increase the bulk of the teaching material.

There should be Central body to keep watch over the uniformity of admission, teaching course and training facilities etc.

Modern Knowledge is not antagonistic to Ayurveda and thus higher education in modern medical science must be provided to Ayurvedic qualified people. It will help elaborating Ayurvedic sutras both in theory and practice. Without this we will always depend on highly qualified people only in modern medicine for technical help and side support, as the case is now-a-days.

At present we should pay more attention to Ayurvedic Hospitals and research centres so that within 5 to 7 years sufficient uniformity in teaching material is summed up the portion in old Ayurvedic books which is out of date should not be included in new books as it shakes the faith of the people in general and that of the students in particular. It force the students to feel that whole of Ayurveda is equally a matter of historical importance. After all sample is the test of the whole.

It must be attempted to standardise the methods of diagnosis so that there are less changes controversy, amongst the Ayurvedic Physicians which leaves ugly impression over the studnets.

We must accept modern various branches as developments of Ayurveda if we want to keep alive.

### Selected Individuals

8. *Compilation of text books.*--There is a great need of Ayurvedic colleges. The work should be entrusted to a Committee composed on an all India basis. Books should be written by those who teach in Ayurvedic colleges and are doing practical works in hospitals. They should be masters of both subjects.

The Ayurvedic colleges should be well equipped with all requirements like modern medical college. They should be equipped with Rashayanshala, science laboratory. Anatomical and pathological museums.

The Government should open Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries. The pay scale of Ayurvedic doctors should be the same like modern doctors. The regd. Ayur. Phys. should get the same rights and privileges as modern registered doctors.

11. Dave's committee should recommend the formation of a high power committee of Ayurvedic educationists to draft a curricula with needful and appropriate subjects of modern medicine to enable the student and later the practitioners to keep pace with the modern medicine and to equip himself to face the demand of the public from the Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia. ]

The committee should be constituted by inviting the representatives of private and Government Ayurvedic educational institutions.

### AYURVEDA

### Selected Individuals

12. There should not be any interference by allopaths in the Ayurvedic Council which is recommended to be established by the Central Government.

There should not be any inferiority complex between allopathics or ayurvedists. We should be given as much as salary in any department as being given to allopathic doctors

13. There should be one basic standard of Ayurvedic teaching throughout India. It should not be raised too high as to be unapproachable to the middle class student. The training imparted should be such as would make them perfect vaidyas first. The teaching should be from the original sanskrit texts. After the students have become perfect vaidyas they may if desired be given short training in the fundamental of modern surgery.

14. *Admission qualifications*.—Should possess working knowledge of Sanskrit conforming to the standard of Intermediate Examination in India and knowledge of Physics and Chemistry etc. conforming to the standards of High School Examinations in India. There should be only one uniform Degree course of Ayurvedic studies in India covering a period of five years. The degree to be awarded should have the same name throughout India. A 3-year Diploma course in Ayurvedic studies may also be introduced for ten-year interim period. The students admitted should first of all be well grounded in Ayurveda and should be given thorough instructions in Astang Ayurveda. Research should be conducted on the basis of modern scientific methods whereby the truth and soundness of the fundamentals Ayurveda be proved through the application of modern science. There should be chairs for faculties of Ayurveda in all the Universities of India.

15. There should be uniform system of medical education throughout the country. Short courses should be completely abolished as experience has shown that the medical personnel who come out of such institutions which teach short course are not efficient. There should be common education for all the three path. (Homoeopathy, Allopathy, Ayurveda) for the first one and half years. The subject common all the three science are Anatomy and Physiology. Three years study is sufficient for each pathy. All these institutions should be in the same compound each one of them separate. Each college should have hospital of 1000 beds each. These hospitals should also be in the same compound like that of Banaras Hindu University.

16. One uniform syllabus should be prescribed for all States. New text books incorporating the ancient wisdom and the modern findings should be specially written for the various classes. To encourage such writings prizes should be awarded to the best authors. A committee for the selection of text books should be appointed on all India basis. There should be Post Graduate course of study also in every recognised colleges.

An all India council of Indian System of Medicine should be constituted to represent the following interest :— Representatives of various State Boards and Faculties elected or nominate by such bonds faculties. One member from each of the recognised teaching institutions. Five members to represent the registered practitioners.

Separate Directorates of Medical and Health Services of Indian Medicine should be set up and look after the progress of the Indian Systems of Medicine in various States. These should function under the guidance of the All India Council of Indian Medicine. More hospitals, maternity centres and dispensaries based on Indian System of Medicine should be opened. All such institutions should function under the control of the Vaidyas and Hakims

17. There should be 5 years course. Admission standard should be Sanskrit Madyama or Visharad along with Matriculation Post Graduate training should be started at various places.

### **Teaching Institutions**

#### **AYURVEDA**

17. There should be a body, having control, like Indian Medical Council. This body shall control the students of Syllabus of Ayurveda, all over India. The hody will also have control on the Ayurvedic Registered Practitioners. This body should hold the yearly examination Post Graduate Course. To have complete idea of Allopathic system, there should be training of some subjects which are useful for comparative study of Ayurveda and allopathy. The standard of students for admission should at least the Matriculation or S. S. C. pass or any other equivalent examination. This course should be a Degree course and should be one of four years duration. There should be Post Graduate Course. This should be written on the subject, with the help of authorised books and statistics of the Hospital results. Whole Department of Ayurveda should be completely separate and in charge of Ayurvedic authorities. The scale of pay should be up-graded. Government should start Ayurvedic college with all equipments. There should be uniformity in syllabus of students and standard of teaching in all States. There should be State control in the management of Ayurvedic Education and other institutions, conserve with Ayurveda. The special Board for Text-books of Ayurvedic books be appointed when the syllabus of Ayurvedic Colleges is decided by the Committee., There must be prescribed Text-book which should be specially prepared by Ayurvedic authorities under the supervision of the

boards. These books alone should be prescribed for all Ayurvedic Colleges and Institution. There should be no distinction between graduates of any two systems as regards rights and privileges in their services, such as pay, allowance leave, etc.

18. There should be one syllabus and examination all over India. The duration of the diploma course should be 4 years. Syllabus which has been prepared by Suddha Ayurvedic Board is quite alright. The duration of the Degree course should be 5 years. The duration of Post Graduate Training should be 2 years.

19. Students should have knowledge of Sanskrit. The knowledge of English should be upto Int. Sc. The study in the Ayurvedic colleges should be controlled by some Central body formed on the basis of All India Medical Council and the examination should be conducted separately in each modern and Ayurveda subjects. All the practitioners of any system should have the rights and privileges all over India.

#### **Representative Body**

4. There should be Central Council to regulate the education in Ayurvedic systems of medicine, on the lines of Indian Medical Council. The Government should open Post Graduate Training Centre in every State.

5. There should be one syllabus for courses of instructions throughout India.

The standard text books should be incorporated in the course of instruction throughout India.

Text books writers should be encouraged by giving prizes, medal, etc. Committee should be appointed to prepare standard text books.

There should be a Central body to control over the teaching of Ayurvedic systems of medicine. There should a post graduate training to the Ayurvedic graduates.

6. All Ayurvedic teaching and practice in India should be directed and controlled by an Ayurvedic Council of India, which should be established without any further delay.

A Directorate-General of Ayurveda should be established at Centre and Directorate-of Ayurveda be established in each State.

Education and training in all Ayurvedic schools, colleges and teaching institutions should basically be ayurvedic. The aim and object of all Ayurvedic education and training in India should be to produce good vaidyas first and foremost.

All India Ayurvedic University should be established.

The existing Ayurvedic schools and colleges should be re-organised and up-graded

The syllabuses and the course of Ayurvedic studies should be drawn up.

Entire Ayurvedic administration in the country should be placed under the control and supervision of the Ayurvedic scholars alone. Allopathic doctors should no longer be put as the heads of Ayurvedic institutions.

## **HOMOEOPATHY**

#### **State**

1. Homoeopathic colleges should be opened.

F. C. E. H. course should be started at the Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Sion, Bombay immediately.

Necessary legislation to control the education of practice should be enacted by the Government.

#### **Teaching Institutions.**

1. To maintain a uniform standard of education and practice of Homoeopathy as at present a Board of Homoeopathy should be constituted by the State Government, at least three-fourths of whose members should be taken from amongst persons who have received a full course of institutional training in allied subjects and have practising experience in Homoeopathy as a professional for at least two years and attachment as a teacher to one or other of the institutions at present affiliated to the General Council and State Faculty of Homoeopathic Medicine, West Bengal for a period of not less than the last five years. The other

one-fourth will be recruited from distinguished educationists including professionals. Such board will have power to form the curriculum of studies and take measures for the regulation of homoeopathic training and practice and hold examinations. The syllabus of study, in all instances, should include Homoeopathic subjects in both the pre-clinical and clinical course.

2. Immediate passing of a legislative enactment on Homoeopathy by the Central Government on an All India Basis with the establishment of a Central Homoeopathic Council as recommended by the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health, New Delhi.

#### **Hospital Attached**

There should not be one uniform standard in the whole content at present. There should be two standards of study (a) A school standard of 4 years duration ; the candidate for admission must have passed the school final or its equivalent examination with Biology and Science subjects. The standard of education teaching and training may be what at present prevails at our Institution. Candidates should be 4½ years duration followed by 6 months hospital training. The course of study should be similar to that of the Degree course in medicine with addition of Homoeopathic subjects. The examination should be under the supervision of a Board to be constituted by the Government.

#### **Representative Body**

Allopathy doctors should not be allowed to interfere any matter relating to Homoeopathy or Ayurveda.

When services of medical practitioners are taken, due consideration should be made to other systems also.

Standardisation of medicines are of absolute necessity for all systems of medicine. This should be made possible by nationalising pharmacies or making them under co-operative organisations.

Practising medicine by persons other than registered practitioners should be made a criminal offence.

Under provisions of law, registration for every system of medicine should be made possible and compulsory in all the Provinces of India.

1. To give facilities for the existing practitioners of medicine to continue their practice, an examination may be conducted by a board or council formed for every system. Those who passed that examination may be taken as practitioners fit to be registered. Another examination meant only for registered practitioners who have undergone at least one year's training in any medical institution of his own school, should also be conducted. Those who pass that examination must be deemed a qualified practitioner in that particular system.

This examination should be conducted twice in a year for only five years. The members of the council or board should be qualified practitioners. The first council or board however should consist of practitioner having sufficient general educational qualification institutional training for two years and a well-renowned practical experience in the field not less than ten years. In the matter of institutional training correspondence course and such others should not be considered.

A uniformity under provisions of law for registration, qualification and practice should be created in all the systems throughout India, in the case of the present and future practitioners.

A Central Advisory Council may be formed in every system of medicine. It should consist of representatives of qualified practitioners from all Provinces of India.

2. Every State ought to have one Central college with a minimum of a 50 bedded hospital and proper instruments and equipment for surgery, midwifery etc. to impart education for a five years course, which will also give facility for research work.

The control and direction of Homoeopathic education and practice should be entire the hands of Homoeopaths also.

3. Central Council of Homoeopathic Medicine should be constituted. Government should establish separate Homoeopathic Institution Syllabus and Curriculum of Homoeopathic

Institution Syllabus and Curriculum of Homoeopathic studies will have to be framed by the Central Council of Homoeopathic Medicines.

6. Status of Homoeopathy and Allopathy compared to an education and practice. Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916. The detailed Act 1948.

Comparative study of all systems favoured, graduate and undergraduate to courses. Matriculation entrance standard. Idea of Medical University proposed.

Future medical education must be all embracing, not partisan existing practitioners, to be standardised wherever necessary by P. G. course and refreshers' courses and fit in National Health Service. Facilities for service official and non official institutions.

Encouragement of Homoeopathy Pharmaceutical Trade and Hospitals, Research Institutions and Hospitals, and Training Institutions. Courses compact and uniform throughout.

7. Government should immediately start a Homoeopathic Medical college.

12. Establishment of an undergraduates college would be first and foremost demand.

Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee, as far back as 1949 report may kindly be gone through.

We demand a separate council altogether for Homoeopathy, as then only, it can evolve its own genius. After all, the deseratum is an effective service at the alter of ailing humanity.

Model teaching institutions throughout India and encouragement of the existing practitioners by giving them further training by way of refresher course classes.

13. Requests the Committee to kindly recommend establishment of colleges with the above courses of study and their affiliation to the Bombay Government Homoeopathic Hospital Sion.

Request the committee to recommend early introduction of a course of training for the said Part 'C' homoeopaths and the Institutions of the P. G. course at the Sion Homoeopathic Hospital, Bombay.

16. There should be post graduate course to be sponsored by a University in each Province or State as is being done in the education of modern medicine.

The Central Body may be the coordinating agency exercising control over Academic standards and teaching.

17. Qualification for admission in the college should not be less than Intermediate in Science.

The subjects should be taught in a well organised Institution or a separate medical college of Homoeopathy which may be established in future. The course of studies should be spread over a period of four academic years.

The Homoeopathic Institutions be managed by the Government or by registered educational societies who must have a Government nominee on the committee of management to supervise efficient working.



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